IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.
THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
IS
THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER
IN ASIA.

# THE Bombay Gazette

THE OFFICES OF THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
are now situate
15 BOMJI STREET,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.
All communications must be
Addressed.

No. 55,911—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA

| Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m. | Steamers. | Tons. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1913 | | | | |
| 29th Mar. | SALSETTE .. | 6000 | MEDINA ..... | 12500 |
| 5th Apl. | ARABIA ..... | 8000 | ..... | ... |
| 12th ,, | MOLDAVIA... | 10000 | ..... | ... |
| 19th ,, | MALOJA ..... | 12500 | ..... | ... |
| 26th ,, | SALSETTE .... | 6000 | MONGOLIA ..... | 10000 |
| 3rd May | EGYPT ..... | 8000 | ..... | ... |
| 10th ,, | SALSETTE .... | 6000 | MACEDONIA .... | 10500 |
| 17th ,, | PERSIA ..... | 5000 | ..... | ... |
| 24th ,, | SALSETTE .... | 6000 | MALWA ..... | 11000 |
| 31st ,, | MANTUA ..... | 11000 | ..... | ... |
| 7th June | SALSETTE .... | 6000 | MOOLTAN ..... | 10000 |
| 14th ,, | ARABIA ..... | 8000 | ..... | ... |
| 21st ,, | DELTA ..... | 8000 | MOREA ..... | 11000 |
| 28th ,, | INDIA ..... | 8000 | ..... | ... |

All the above steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

Passengers for Brindisi transhp to connecting Steamers at Port Said

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on the day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on Wednesday, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and return tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information, apply to.

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZ MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES AND GENOA direct;

FOR BRINDISI AND VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)

*WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sardegna | 5235 | A. Muzio .. | April. 15, 1913 |
| Sicilia | 5229 | D. Maganzini | May 15, 1913 |

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER, AND ELECTRIC FANS.

| | 1s Class. | 2nd Class | 3rd class |
|---|---|---|---|
| Single Ticket from | Rs. 450 to 550 | Rs. 300 | Rs. 165 |
| Return Tickets available for two years from | Rs. 675 to 825 | Rs. 525 | Rs. 247 |

Through tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to NEW YORK in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, from Rs. 790 to Rs. 690. Special rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND KOBE.

| Vessels. | Tons | Captains. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| Capri | 4195 | A.de Amezaga | Ap. 16, 1913 |

SALOON FARES to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165; to KOBE, Rs. 250; DECK FARES to SINGAPORE, Rs. 45; and to KOBE, Rs. 70.

Subject to alterations for further particulars, apply to—

G. FERRERO.
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY. Agent.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

French Mail Steamers.

TO MARSEILLES.

| Vessels | Tons. | Capts. | To sail on THURSDAY. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Australian | 6385 | Costa | 9th April, 1913. |
| Caledonian | 4120 | Fabre | 7th May, 1913. |
| Dumbea | 5685 | Sellier | 4th June, 1913. |
| Oceanien | 4143 | Mages | 2nd July, 1913. |
| Nera | 5685 | Cousin | 30th July, 1913. |

PASSAGE FARES.

| | 1st | 2nd | 3rd |
|---|---|---|---|
| To Marseilles (single) .. Rs. | 594 | 495 | 225 |
| Do. (return) .. ,, | 891 | 743 | 405 |
| To London (single) .. ,, | 660 | 528 | 270 |
| Do. (return) .. ,, | 990 | 797 | 495 |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd or the Italian Line at reduced Fares.

For further particulars apply to

H. WILLIAMS, Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

BRASSO

The Finest Polish
FOR
all metal works is

BRASSO

Stocked in all Bazars.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks.

| Steamers | Tons | Sailing Date | Time | Route via. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dwarka | 1695 | Thurs. 27th Mar. | 9 a.m. | †C. M. |
| Lhasa | 2184 | Friday 28th Mar. | ‡6 a.m. | direct. |
| Linga | 2185 | Mon. 31st Mar. | 11 a.m. | *P D. &C. M. |

†Cutch Mandvie.
‡Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
*Porebunder, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvio.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "Dwarka," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 27th March, calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS. (Weekly.)

S. S. "Barala," 3,148 tons, on Thursday, 27th March, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

| Steamers. | Tonnage. | Sailing on |
|---|---|---|
| †Lindula | 3358 | Thursday, 3rd April. |
| *Pentakota | 3418 | ,, 17th ,, |
| †Pundua | 3305 | ,, 1st May. |
| *Palamcotta | 3413 | ,, 15th ,, |

†Calls at Lamu, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR MALABAR PORTS, COLOMBO, AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Ula," 5,310 tons, on or about 26th March.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY. 26th March, 1913.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH) via SUEZ CANAL AND PORT SAID.

THESE Steamers afford comfortable accommodation in two, three or four berthed cabin amidships, for first class passengers only.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Leave Bombay | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Umsinga | 4500 | 3rd April, | 1913. |
| Umzumbi | 5000 | 22nd April, | 1913. |

Fare Rs. 400.

Fares to Weymouth, Rs. 400 and Rs 440.

For further particulars apply to

W. &. A GRAHAM & Co., Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1913.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Capts. | Leave Bombay 1913. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Circassia | 6722 | C. F. Osborne, R.N.R. | 10th Ap. |
| Scindia | 5106 | Wm. Kelso .. | 22nd ,, |
| Castalia | 6388 | G. Mitchell .. | 5th May |
| Elysia | 6368 | J. Coverley .. | 18th ,, |
| Massilia | 5091 | J. Thomson .. | 5th June |
| Olympia | 5124 | J. Kinnaird .. | 15th ,, |
| Circassia | 6722 | C. F. Osborne, R.N.R. | 5th July. |
| Scindia | 5106 | Wm. Kelso .. | 19th ,, |
| Castalia | 6388 | G. Mitchell .. | 3rd Aug. |
| Elysia | 6368 | J. A. Coverley | 17th ,, |
| Massilia | 5091 | J. Thomson .. | 1st Sept. |
| Olympia | 5124 | J. Kinnaird .. | 17th ,, |
| Circassia | 6722 | C. F. Osborne, R.N.R. | 4th Oct. |
| Scindia | 5106 | Wm. Kelso .. | 15th ,, |
| Castalia | 6388 | G. Mitchell .. | 26th ,, |
| Elysia | 6368 | J. Coverley .. | 11th Nov. |

FARES.

| | Single. | Return. |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay to Suez .. ..... Rs. | 413 | 627 |
| Bombay to Port Said ..... ,, | 446 | 677 |
| Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool ,, | 578 | 924 |
| Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool ..... ,, | 653 | 999 |
| Bombay to Gibraltar ..... ,, | 590 | 891 |
| Bombay to Liverpool ..... ,, | 605 | 957 |
| Bombay to New York .... ,, | 841 | 1,429 |
| Bombay to Cairo, including train fare to Suez ..... ,, | 446 | |

All return tickets are available for two years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon, and expreienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe, include a passage by B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamer, between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor-Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the Undersigned

W. &. A. GRAHAM & CO., AGENTS, Bombay.

BANKS.

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP .....£400,000
RESERVE .....£50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS RD., LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi Rawalpindi, Muree, and Srinagar (Kashmir)

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.
INSURANCE of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

*A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Shee will be forwarded on application.*

HEAD OFFICE:
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE Mercantile Bank of India, Limited.

| | |
|---|---|
| AUTHORISED CAPITAL .... | £1,500,000 |
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .... | £1,125,000 |
| PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... | £ 562,500 |
| RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... | £ 562,500 |
| RESERVE FUNDS ..... | £ 415,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), DELHI, RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, KOTA, BAHRU (Kelantan), PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs.1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due.

JAS. MURDOCH.
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | Yen. | 48,000,000 |
| PAID-UP CAPITAL | ,, | 30,000,000 |
| RESERVE FUNDS..... | ,, | 18,200,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKAHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Antang-Hsion | Fengtien (Mukden) |
| Bombay | Nagasaki |
| Calcutta | Newchang |
| Changchun | New York |
| Dairen (Dalny) | Osaka |
| Hankow | Pekin |
| Hongkong | Ryojun (Port Arthur.) |
| Honolulu | San Francisco |
| Kobe | Shanghai |
| Lioyaang | Tihling |
| London | Tienstin |
| Lyons | Tokyo |
| Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A. | Harbin (North Manchuria. |

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

N. IGARASHI
Manager.
Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

CANVAS

David Corsar & Sons

Best Flax Canvas

For full particulars apply:—

HALABHOY TYEBJI & SONS,

BANK STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

There is no article of jewellery so universally worn which excites more serious and yet the most pleasant attention than

THE ENGAGEMENT RING.

The ring that is looked upon as the index to pledged affections and betrothal, and the more beautiful the ring symbol, the more interesting it becomes to the holder and the beholder.

Our stock of JEWELLED FINGER RINGS reveal a combination of graces which please the mind and delight the aesthetic faculty. The transcendental qualities of the beautifully polished surfaces and the depth and richness in colour of the varieties of the coloured gems we employ help to stimulate that artistic and appreciatory interest we refer to. Our DIAMONDS are the most perfect, the smallest sizes are displayed to the fullest advantage in all the beautiful features produced by the gem cutter and which are prized more highly than even larger stones, whose beauty is less developed. In the present day the chief aim in gem cutting is to reduce the size and weight of the rough as little as possible, and so stones whose facets are irregularly grouped remain undeveloped in beauty and they, therefore, lose value. We consider such stones unfit for European taste, but they do find a market nevertheless in India, chiefly among purchasers who seek quantity rather than quality. We quite appreciate the fact that in closing our ring cases to gems of this inferior class, we lose much of the cheap trade, but in confining ourselves to gems of QUALITY ONLY we carry the Hall mark for refinement and distinction, and are satisfied to establish a character for all that is substantial and good as

*Quality remains, when dreams of price are lost.*

We have a magnificent collection to show of the finest specimens of diamonds in various colours. Many are

SCIENTIFIC CURIOSITIES

and if you are at all interested in gemology or the secrets of nature's laboratory, we will be pleased to disclose to you some colours in diamonds which perhaps you have never seen nor perhaps have known of in your life.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

JEWELLERS AND DIAMOND MERCHANTS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE.
9, Crosby Square, London, E.C.
BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, and Bagdad.

| | |
|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... | £1,000,000 |
| PAID UP ..... | £ 400,000 |
| RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... | £ 600,000 |

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C.M.G (Messrs. Brown, DShiply & Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. HASKELL, Esq. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart.
A. J. RAYMOND., Esq.
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Rd., and Churchgate St

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE PURCHASED, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken. The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... | Rs. | 50,00,000 |
| CAPITAL PAID UP ..... | Rs. | 10,00,000 |
| RESERVE FUND ..... | ,, | 32,500 |

HEAD OFFICE.
7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES and AGENCIES:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad, (Sind) Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi, Lucknow, Mandvi (Bombay), Rajot, Sukkor, Surat, and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT and DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent per annum, and on sum over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.
SAVINGS BANK.
Interest allowed at 4 per cent. por annum. Rules on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. and for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government papers and all descriptions of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.
Drafts issued onLondon and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

BANKS.

Comptoir National D'Escompte De Paris.

Post Box No. 45. Telephone No. 21 1

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL (fully paid up) ..... | £8,000,000 |
| SURPLUS ..... | £1,520,300 |

HEAD OFFICE:— 14, Rue Bergere, Paris.
LONDON:—52, Threadneedle St., E.C.
BRANCHES at LIVERPOOL and MANCHESTER and at all the principal towns of France and Madagascar; also at Bombay Tunis, Melbourne, Sydney, Cairo, Alexandria and Port Said.
LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND,
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, Ltd.
UNION OF LONDON & SMITH'S BANK, Ltd.

Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application.
Drafts and letters of credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.
The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris begs to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Main Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of the City, on the the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres and Shops.
Dividends, Coupons, &c., on Government Paper and other Stocks Cashed for Customers, without charge if remitted home through the Bank.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, Merchandise, &c.

L. COMBE.
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

| | |
|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... | £2,000,000 |
| PAID UP CAPITAL ..... | £1,000,000 |
| RESERVE FUND ..... | £1,000,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:—
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta | Cochin | Zanzibar |
| Bombay | Chittagong | Mombassa |
| Madras | Rangoon | Nairobi |
| Karachi | Mandalay | Nakuru |
| Lahore | Colombo | Kisumu |
| Armitsar | Kandy | Jinja |
| Delhi | Newara-Eliya | Kampala |
| Cawnpore | Aden (Camp). | Enrebbe |
| Tuticorin | Aden (Steamer point). | |

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased and collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchases and sale of Government Securities and Stocks, and Shares and receive same for custody, realising Interest and Dividend when due.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

Post Box No. 441, BOMBAY.
RALPH KIDD, Acting Manager.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils,
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand,
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease,
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Snowflake | 150 | in cases. |
| White Rose | 150 | ,, ,, |
| Chester | 125 | ,, ,, |
| Devoe's | 125 | ,, ,, |
| Monkey | 125 | ,, ,, |

These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.

Elephant, 125 in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT

RETAIL AGENTS FOR BOMBAY:

MESSRS. F. M. CHINOY & CO., DUNCAN ROAD.

LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS | SHELL SPIRIT IS IMPORTED INTO INDIA ONLY BY | LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (INDIA), LTD.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KARACHI

MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR
CHOCOLATES.

PETER'S AND NESTLE'S SWISS CHOCOLATES,
CADBURY'S AND FRY'S ENGLISH CHOCOLATES,
MORIONDS AND GARIGLIO'S ITALIAN CHOCOLATES,
HELLERS' AUSTRIAN CHOCOLATES,
KING GEORGE'S CHOCOLATES,
And Regal and Tudor Assortment of Chocolates.

NUT CHOCOLATE, MILK CHOCOLATE, CHOCOLATE NOUGAT, Chocolate Biscuits, Liqueur Chocolate, Chocolate Pralines, Chocolate in tablets, Chocolate in tins, and a large assortment of beautiful chocolate boxes suitable for presentation.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

MR. A. K. GRAHAM has been ADMITTED a PARTNER, in our Firm, from 1st February, 1913.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

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EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the 16th ANNUAL GENERAL Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 11, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on THURSDAY the 10th April, 1913, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).

By Order of the Board of Directors,
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

Bombay, 20th March, 1913.

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NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP existing between James Hill, Donald George Hill, Albert John Hughes and John Knox carrying on business as Stevedores in Bombay under the style or firm of Hill, Son and Thomas has been DISSOLVED by effluxion of time as from the 28th day of February, 1913. All debts due and owing by the said late firm will be received and paid respectively by James Hill, Donald George Hill, and John Knox, who will continue to carry on the said business in partnership under the same firm, name Hill, Son and Thomas.—Dated this 24th day of March, 1913.

HILL SON & THOMAS.

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NOTICE.

PHIPSON & CO., BOMBAY.
AGENTS AT DELHI.
KING, KING & Co., 1, Kashmir G.te.

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THE TEXTILE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held this day, a DIVIDEND, at the Rate of Rs. 60 (Rupees Sixty) per Share was sanctioned, being payable on or after WEDNESDAY, the 26th March, 1913, to those Shareholders whose names appear on the Register of the Company, on 4th March, 1913.

Dividend Warrants will be issued on production of the Share Certificates at the Company's Registered Office, at Forbes' Building, Home Street, Fort, Bombay.

By Order of the Board,
NOWROSJEE WADIA & SONS,
Agents,
The Textile Manufacturing Co., Ltd.
Bombay, 4th March, 1913.

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NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY DYEING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders, held this day, a DIVIDEND, at the Rate of Rs. 30 (Rupees Thirty) per Share was sanctioned, being payable on or after WEDNESDAY, the 26th March, 1913, to those Shareholders whose names appear on the Register of the Company, on 4th March, 1913.

Dividend Warrants will be issued on production of the Share Certificates at the Company's Registered Office, at Forbes' Building, Home Street, Fort, Bombay.

By Order of the Board,
NOWROSJEE WADIA & SONS,
Agents,
The Bombay Dyeing & Mfg. Co., Ld.,
Forbes' Building, Home Street, Fort,
Bombay, 4th March, 1913.

---

HOUSE, Bazaar and Dhobie Account Book for 12 months, with Servants Diary Wages Table, Recipes, Instructions, and Will Form by G. L. CHARD, 6th edition, revised. Price Rs. 1-8. No. 5 dept. A. and N. Co-operative Society Ld., Bombay.

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☞ WHISKY NOGGIN.

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg, Sir?" sounds too business like.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

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GOSSAGE'S SOAPS

Empress Pale
AND
Housewife's Friend

Fine Household Soaps

Can be obtained everywhere

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS.

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NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at Nos. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette." Ld.

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JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Fort.

## AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

CAPT. LEOPOLD McLAGLEN
The Jiu-Jitsu Champion of the World
Presents

TO-NIGHT
ANNIE ABBOTT,
. . . . . .

THE LITTLE GEORGIA MAGNET.

The Woman, with the mysterious power, who only weighs seven stone, and yet can resist the combined strength of ten men offers the following Challenge:—

Rs. 500 will be paid to any man who can lift Miss ABBOTT off the stage, whilst she has a flesh contact upon him.

What is the Mighty Force that has baffled the Scientific World.

The Film Pictures Are:—
EASTER EGGS.
ZIGOMAR.
THOSE LITTLE FAVOURS.
PATHE'S ANIMATED GAZETTE.

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CINEMA DE LUXE
GAIETY THEATRE.

6-30 TWICE NIGHTLY 10

Last week of the Whirlwind Dancers.
THE MALAGAS.
DALY AND RAY,
OUR CINEMA PICTURES ARE ALL "SPECIALS."
WORKS OF HIS HANDS
Most exciting Drama (Coloured.)
COMICS, COMEDIES AND PATHE'S GAZETTE.

NO ADVANCE IN PRICES.

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THE "ALCAZAR."

EDWARDES THEATRE, KALBADEVI.
1 Minute's walk from Maidania.
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT.
At 10 P. M.

COWEN COSTUME COMEDY COMPANY

Of High-Class London Artistes In Their CELEBRATED HUMOROUS AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.

A COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY EVENING.
Prices:—Rs. 5, 3, 2, 1,
A limited numer of seats at 8 annas.
PLAN AT ROSE & Co.

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DEALERS IN STATIONERY
SURVEYING,
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AND
DRAWING
INSTRUMENTS, Etc.
ARTISTS'
MATERIALS, Etc.
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KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

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THE REARING OF CHILDREN.

A Lecture delivered
BY
LT.-COL. COLLIF, I. M. S.

PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE 1 ANNA
To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

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NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free

## AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE,

SANDHURST ROAD, GIRGAUM.
RESIDENT MANAGER.....NORMAN BARRINGTON.

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OUR GRAND PROGRAMME.
THREE SHOWS DAILY.

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1. IN THE CLUTCHES OF A VAPOUR BATH..... (Comic.)
2. SKATING CARNIVAL..... (Interesting.)
3. GLIMPSES OF BIRDLIFE.. (Coloured.)
4. SAVING THE SPECIAL..... (Powerful Drama.)
5. THE TRAPPERS..... (Coloured Drama.)
6. FROLICKSOME FLORRIE... (A Screamer.)
7. RUTH & BOAZ..... (Biblical.)
8. HOW HE KILLED HIS MA-IN-LAW..... (Comic.)

PRICES AS USUAL.

| | TIME. |
|---|---|
| FIRST SHOW | 7 to 8-30 |
| SECOND SHOW | 9 to 10-30 |
| THIRD SHOW | 11 to 12-30 |

---

AMERICA-INDIA THEATRE,

CHARNI ROAD.

TO-NIGHT! CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

NOTE:—We regret to state that, owing to unforseen circumstances, the film, "FRENCH SPY," will not now be shown. In its place we have substituted.

"JESS"

A Tale of South Africa, from the famous novel by
H. RIDER HAGGARD.
THE TOUCHING and PATHETIC STORY
of a
SISTER'S DEVOTION.

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY—7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11.

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C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.
PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.
ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.
MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.
EGGS MACCARONI, (a speciality) prepared with Eggs.
HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.
WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy.
ALMONDS and WALNUTS (Italian) in soft shell; MALAGA RAISINS, and DESSERT SMYRNA FIGS in boxes; and ITALIAN HAZELNUTS.
SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.
Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (purely Grape Wine) in great demand.

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THAT LITTLE TOUCH OF FEVER

will become chronic if you neglect it. Stop it at once by taking BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS.
Price Re. 1 each.

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For pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., Rs. 1-8 each.

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is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs, Ans. 4 each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT

cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch, etc.., etc., in a day, Ans. 4 each.

OF ALL DEALERS, OR OF

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA, J. P.,
WORLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

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VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD

This remarkable compound, the latest discovery of modern times for all phases of brain and nerve wreckage and exhaustion, sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, &c., whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excesses, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or over-strain of modern life. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to those who had so recently seemed played out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, blood poison, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground. Registered Trade Mark, "VETARZO."

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ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete electric installation supplies the motive power for working of the machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The management is therefore able to offer constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

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TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Best Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines, Bombay.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.
RATES. (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge, Re. 1.
REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

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PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison. We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY. MARKS & Co., Ltd., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

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BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Garttan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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ELECTRICAL LAMPS, Cables, Fans, and Accessories.—OOMEDRAM JEEWABHAI & CO., Bankers and Government Contractors, Kalbedevi Road, Installation undertaken at moderate rates. All materials stocked.

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MONEY LENDERS.—LOAN BROKER—R. RAGUNATH, No. 6, Green Street, opposite Bombay Bank. Arranges loans on personal and approved Securities at moderate terms with strictly confidential. A trial solicited.

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OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" when available, are supplied at the following special prices: If of a date over one and within 3 months, eight annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee a copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

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PARISIAN DAIRY CO., Tamarind Lane, Fort.—Manufacturers and suppliers of the BEST TABLE BUTTER, to the Military Messes, Clubs, Hotels, etc. Pure cow's and Buffalo's milk delivered morning and evening.

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REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special terms for contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

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SAFE DEALERS.—GODREJ and BOYCE MFG. Co. By appointment to H. E. the GOVERNOR, SAFES and LOCK MAKERS to H. M.'s Mint and Banks, near Gas Works, Parel, Bombay.

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SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes—9½ inch by 4½ inch, Rupee 1 per hundred. 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 12 per hundred (if printed on flap there will be an extra charge of Rs. 3 per thousand.) 6 ½ inch by 3½ inch Rupees 2½ per thousand,(if printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.)

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TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs 10 Apply to Box No. 419, care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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V. MOOSA and Co., Money School Bdgs Kalbadevi are everywhere famous for their HIGH CLASS TAILORING of the latest fashion, and very moderate prices for all sorts of cloths, collars, ties, etc.

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WANTED.—An experienced English and Gujrati CORRESPONDENCE CLERK, for a Mercantile Firm. Apply with copies of certificates and salary required to Box No. 471, care of this paper.

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FACING THE SEA.
FORT, BOMBAY.

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THE GREATEST PROBLEM OF LIFE

is how to keep it thoroughly fit and well and to attain the highest pitch of happiness. To make life and work a pleasure, it is of absolute necessity that the system should be so kept as to meet the demands made upon it. Are you aware of this?

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

have at last solved the greatest problems by providing a food tonic of prompt and sure results with a definite specific action on blood and nerves. They bring youth and strength back and keep the whole organism strong up to the pitch of perfect health.

*PRICE.—Re. 1 for a tin of 32 Pills.*

Vaidya Shastri,
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
*Jmnagar Kathiawar.*
KALBADEVI ROAD,
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COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes:—

9½ inch by 4½ inch...Rs. 1 per hundred*
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6 13-16 inch by 3⅝ inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*
* If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

## FOR SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF ARTILLERY GUNS.

IT is hereby announced that before the Committee, referred to in para. 3, Article 156 of the Finance Regulations, dated the 3rd October, 1901, 57 ARTILLERY GUNS being 25 of bronze and 32 of iron, existing in the District of Damaun, will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at 2 P. M., on the 22nd April next, subject to the following terms:—

1st. All those who wish to bid shall have to deposit in the District Treasury Office, an amount of Rs. 250 and hand in to the said Committee the deposit receipt in order to be admitted as bidders in the auction.

2nd. As soon as the auction is closed all the deposits will be refunded, except that of the purchaser, who will have to add immediately to his former deposit a further sum of Rs 9,950 thus making up an amount of Rs. 10,000 which will be taken into account in the payment of the cost of the purchase; the Committee, however, reserve to themselves the right of not refunding the previous deposit of Rs. 250 if no bidder's offer comes up to the price established for the base of the auction

3rd. The sale of the guns will be effected in two separate lots, one being of bronze guns and the other of the iron ones; the starting price of the former being Rs. 25,000, and of the latter Rs. 901 the auction will be closed in favour of the highest bidder, who shall have to cut down the Guns at least into two separate prices.

The purchaser shall have to sign a definite deed of purchase within 15 days from the date on which he is notified of the approval of the sale by His Excellency the Governor-General, paying then the balance of the purchase money.

4TH. The purchaser shall have to remove all the bronze and iron material within 90 days from the date of the definite deed giving a receipt for the same to the person in charge of the war-material, it being from this moment under his own responsibility and subject in any circumstances to the Portugusse Laws, if the purchaser is a Foreigner.

Financial office at the District of Damaun, 8th March, 1913.

(Sd.) C. F. RENATS O. DE GOVEA PINTO,
Head Clerk.

---

FOR SALE.—An EXCELLENT PROPERTY, situated near Colaba Causeway, suitable for office as well as residential purposes. For particulars apply to Box No. 919, care of this Paper.

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FOR SALE.—UPRIGHT GRAND PIANO by Collard and Collard of London. In first rate condition, Price Rs. 345. Apply to Box No. 405, care of this Paper.

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FOR SALE.—A HANDSOME BROUGHAM, nearly new with Rubber Tyres, everything in order; also a thorough bred WALER. Owner going home; a reasonable price will be accepted. Apply Box No. 920, care of this Paper.

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FOR SALE.—A quantity of Furniture including chairs, tables, curtains, almyrahs, dressing table, and beds, &c. Apply to Box No. 406, care of "Bombay Gazette."

## WANTED.

YOUNG MAN (English) desires TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT during vacation, 15th April till end of June. Preferences, etc. from E. F., care of "Bombay Gazette."

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WANTED.—12 GOOD JOBBING COMPOSITORS, required at once. Must be able to read English. Good salary to the right men. Apply to the MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette," Homji Street, Fort.

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WANTED.—TWO ENGLISH GENTLEMEN to join two others in a Chummerie. For further particulars, apply to Box No 999, care of this Paper.

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EUROPEAN COUPLE REQUIRE small FURNISHED FLAT, near the Band Stand or Apollo Bunder, for a long period. Apply Box No. 924, care of this Paper.

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WANTED to advance immediately, Rs. 30 to 40 thousand on property, reasonable interest, brokers need not apply, write to Box No. 923, care of this Paper.

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WANTED.—A smart European or Eurasian ADVERTISEMENT CANVASSER. Liberal term to the right man. Apply to Box No 988, care of this Paper.

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A EURASIAN MACHINE MINDER for night work required at once. Must be competent to take charge of the printing of a newspaper. Write, giving full particulars salary required etc., to Box No 977, care of "Bombay Gazette."

## TO BE LET.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, a FLAT, on the Cooperage, 4 Rooms, a Bath Room, Servants Quarters, etc., and fitted with Electric Light, Fans, etc. Apply Box No. 927, care of this Paper.

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TO BE LET.—FURNISHED BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill, overlooking sea, fitted with up to date requirements. Apply Box No. 926, care of this Paper.

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TO BE LET.—A Big BUNGALOW, on Neapean Sea Road, open on all sides. Apply Box No. 925, care of this Paper.

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NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1

in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections

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Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.

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Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.

THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 2, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Cotton, damaged by Fire and Water.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Arthur Bunder, Colaba, on account of the concerned:—

About 844 full pressed bales of Nandod, Mannath Road, Jalna, Erond Road and Hingoli cotton, damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

---

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KHETWADI MAIN ROAD.

Under instructions of Mr. Valabdas Jiwandas, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the estate of Bai Zulekhabai, wife of Haji Umar Haji Ali, the mortgagor, since deceased, and by virtue of the power of sale reserved to the said mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 15th February 1912, and made between the said mortgagor of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part, the undersigned will sell by Public auction, the following immoveable property on the premises, THIS DAY Wednesday the 26th day of March, at the hour of 4-30 p. m. (S. T.):—

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with messuage, tenement or dwelling-house thereon, situate, lying and being at Khetwadi Main Road, in the Island of Bombay, in the Sub-District of the Registrar of Bombay, and containing by admeasurements 196, 2-9 square yards or thereabout, be the same, a little or more or less, and registered by the Collectors of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 403 and 404, New No. A-7677, Old Survey Nos. 582, 1-583, 3-583 and 584, New Survey No. 8383, and the said messuage, tenements thereon, being assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 6537, Street No. 39 (2-4), and which said hereditaments are bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Awabai alias Buttonbai, on or towards the East by Eslampura Street, on or towards the South by the Khetwadi Main Road, and on or towards the West by the property of Kalkamoti.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made to the undersigned or to Messrs. Ardesir, Hormusji, Dinshaw & Co., Solicitors, 29, Esplanade Road, Fort.

---

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

At 2 P. M. (S. T.).

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, by Pestanji Press, with a snuff colour waler horse, 16 hands, and a set of harness.
1 pair of handsome strong fast trotting grey Arab horses, 14-3, going in single and double harness.
The property of Lt.-Col. Vaughan, of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment.
1 handsome well bred bay Arab gelding, plays polo, absolutely quiet to ride, and a good back.
By order of the Commissioner of Police.—1 chestnut Persian horse.
By order of the Chief Officer, Fire Brigade.—1 bay waler gelding, 15 2 1-2 high, age about 11 years, very strong, suitable for heavy work.

---

On TUESDAY, the 1st proximo, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Marble Hall," Colaba, near the Railway Station, and next to the Park House, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture of the latest design rich glass and crockeryware, best plateware, large dining table, arms and without arm chairs, large sideboards and dumbwaiters, drawing-room suites, drawing-room cabinets, single and double mirror door almirahs, handsome nower vases and table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs, dressing chest of drawers, teapoys, marble top dressing and washhand tables, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich carpets, etc., etc., the property of H. Fitzgerald Johnson, Esq., of Messrs. David, Sassoon and Co., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 26th March, 1913.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

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N. B.—To obtain the benefit of the discount rate, payment must always be made in advance.

For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette,"

See Special Short Advertisements Column.

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SPECIAL SHORT-ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required, Change of Residence, and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Not exceeding three lines | Rs. 1-0 |
| Each succeeding line | „ 0-8 |

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must, in all cases, be made in advance.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

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|---|---|
| First Insertion | Rs. 6 0 per Inch. |
| Second Insertion | „ 3-8 do. |
| Third Insertion | „ 3-0 do. |
| Fourth Insertion | „ 2-8 do. |
| Fifth and upwards | „ 2-0 do. |
| Minimum charge | „ 6-0 do. |

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PETROL. MOTOR OILS A. & B. Motor Grease.

**BURMAH OIL Co., Ld.**

*Agents:* SHAW WALLACE & Co.,

CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROS. & Co., Ltd., CHITTAGONG.


## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Okara, 3439 tons Captain E B. Hirst arrived in Bombay harbour on Tuesday from Rangoon, 13th March with a general cargo.

The steamer Murex, 2329 tons, Captain H. Miles arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Tarakan 3rd March with a cargo of crudesoil.

The steamer Colonia 4979 tons, Captain H. Woodcock arrived in harbour on Tuesday from London 2nd February with a cargo of telegraph cables. She will sail to-day for Colombo with ballast.

The American Yacht Lysistrata 626 tons Captain J. G. Bennett (owner's) will sail to-day for Marmagoa, with owner's guests on board.

The P and O. S. N. Company's steamer Devanna 4755 tons, Captain W. R. F. Hickey, will sail to-day for Shanghai via Colombo with China and Australian mails a general cargo and passengers.

### MEN-OF-WAR AND R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Highflyer....Capt R A Nugento ..... R N Flagship
H M S Philomel.....Comdr Ballard ..... R Navy
H M S Sphinx .....Comdr Geo J Todd ..... Spl Ser Sc
R I M S Minto.....Lieut G H Finnis ..... R I Marine
R I M S Lawrence ..Comdr de ..Brgh station ship

### VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR —MAR 25.

Baroda ..... 1830 Milne ..... M M and Co
Badre ..... 1673 Fisher ..... Arab Stm Ld
Crosby ..... 153 ...Williamson ...T M & Co
Dunrobin.....2319 Carr ..... .....
Faris..... 767 Coates ..... .....
Arab Steamers
Galava'e.....2441 Scurry ..... ...A Yule & Co
Hild..... 719 Salvesen .....F F C and C
Lysistrate .....626 .....Bennett ..J G Bennet
Marmaris..... .....Comdr Muhlis .....
Turkish G Boat
Marea.....2329 Mills .....W& A Gram & Co
Noor-el-Bahr.....213 Mahomed .....Nacoda
Pagenturm .....3160 Erdo Madras .....W & A Graham & Co
Okara.....3439 Hirst..... M M & Co
Shah Jehan.....698 Nacoda .....Nacoda
Subadar...3087...Crobbin Calcutta...T M & Co
Ula.....3426.....Kedslie .....M M & Co
Umsinga.....1869 Cox .....An'werp ..... W & A Graham & Co

### VESSELS IN DOCK.—MAR. 25.

#### PRINCE'S DOCK.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Capts. | Dest. | Date. | Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A Chupra..... | 3597 | Sullivan... | Antwerp | ...3-4 | M M and Co |
| B Dido ..... | 3127 | ...Renton... | 3-4 | ...J Finlay & Co |
| C&E Strathesk..... | | McPhee ..... | | W and A G and Co |
| D Dumra..... | 762 | Morrison ... | Busreh | ...27-3... | M M and Co |
| D Umta ..... | 2492 | Bobb ... | 17-3... | M M and Co |
| F Romera ..... | 3988 | Burns... | 30-3... | J Finlay and Co |
| G'Abydos ...1939 Daber ..... Bo A Line Co | | | | | |
| K Luzan Maru...2963 Yannamati...K N & Co | | | | | |
| M Himalaya .....3700 Evans...Calcutta 24-3... | | | | | P and O Co |
| N Clan Forbes .....3109 Beckett...Hull...N F & Co | | | | | |
| P Imkinturm.....3154 Carsten ...W and A G and Co | | | | | |
| Q Jerusmoor.....2498 Bartos...Philadelphia... | | | | | 5-4...W & A Graham & Co |

#### VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Abana .....2709 Rutledge ...Kobe ..... :6-3... W and AG and Co
2 B F Ferdinand ..3906 Leno .....Trieste... 28-3.....A L S N Co
3 Cape Ortegal . 3136 McDonald...29-3..... Kobe...T M & Co
4 Beachey.....2997 Turner .....Kobe...25-3 T M & Co
5 Teresa oceanic...3226...Coanes Co ..A'werp 29-3...J M & Co
6 Mansfield....2635 McDonald... Ralli Bros
7 Cleopatra.....2129 Cheraich....Trieste ...1-4 A L S N Co
8 Patagonia ...3653 Davies ...Marseilles..... 30 3...K N & Co
9 City of Marseilles...3280 Dawes...L'pool. 22-3...K Nixon & Co
9 Varela.....2164 Cocklin.....N F...N F... M M and Co
10&11 Devanha...4785 Hickey...Shanghai... 26-3...P and O S N Co
12 & 13 Arabia ..4167 Palmer.....P and O Co
14 Dwarka... 759 Moxon .....M M and Co
15 Schildturm .....3186 Vrobst 27 3.....W and A G and Co
16 Rags.....2236 Gordon .....T M & Co

#### H W P D

Maharadi .....549 .....Ahmed .... Bo S N Co
Courland... .....760 Goolam Jaunagar ...27-3 Bo S N Co
Ponani.....532 Valley...B Nagar.....26-3 Bo S N Co

## ARRIVALS.

| Mar | Vessels. | Commanders. | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 25 | Okara ..... | Hirst ..... | Rangoon Mar. 13 |
| | Murex ..... | Miles ..... | Tarakan Mar. 3 |
| | Colonia ..... | Woodcock . | London Feb. 2 |

The following vessels obtained portclearances on Tuesday :—

Steamer Colonia Woodcock for Colombo.
Lysistrata (Yacht) Bennett for Marmagoa.
Levanha Hockey for Shanghai.

The following vessels began to load on Tuesday :—

Steamer Subadar for Calcutta &c.
" Imkenturm for Hamburg &c.
" Pagenturm for Madras,
" Umsinga for Antwerp &c.

## STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Berbera left Suez on the morning of the 21th inst.

The Anchor Line steamer Elysia arrived at Liverpool from Bombay on the evening of the 23rd inst.

The steamer Sardegna from Genoa left Suez for Aden and Bombay on the 24th inst.

## ARRIVALS.

### Per s.s. "City of Lahore," March 26.

The Ellerman Line s. s. "City of Lahore" Commander M'Fee which left Liverpool on the 4th of March is due to arrive here with the following passengers on the night of the 26th instant, when she will enter dock and land her passengers there early the following morning :—

LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY.

Hellyer, Mr. Thos
Bell, Major H. P.
Bell, Mrs.
Grace, Mrs. C. H. C. 3 infts., and nurse
Brown, Mrs. C. Bradley
Hughes, Lieut. G. V. Carew
Robert, Mr. D. R.
Claber, Mr. M.
Turner, Miss D. E.
Archibald, Capt. F. H. W.
Reynolds, Lieut. D.
Crane, Miss B.
Newcombe, Mrs. E.
Bell, Major R. C.
English, Miss E.
Bentley, Mr. Wilfred
Stewart, Mr. H. W.
Braithwaite, Miss
Westhead, Mrs. and inft
Mace, Mrs.
Bowen, Mrs. child and infts.
Jones, Mrs.
Byrne, Mrs. two children and infts
Castellano, Mrs. child and infts
Stephens, Mrs. child and two infts
Foy, Mrs. child and two infts
Wiles, Mrs. and child
Mullarkey, Mrs. and child
Parker, Mrs. and two children
O'Mahoney, Miss
Garndam, Miss
Mitchell, Miss
Foy, Sergt
Brown, Sergt
Pont, Sergt
Medley, Sergt
Robinson, Staff Sergt
Moody, Staff Sergt
Cullinan, Staff Sergt
Ryan, Staff Sergt
Parker, Cr. Sergt
Guest, Store Sergt
O'Brien, Band Sergt
Coombs, Sergt

LIVERPOOL TO KARACHI.

Hemming, Mrs. and infts
Anson, Capt. G F. W.
Anson, Mrs. infts and nurse
Wilkinson, Mrs. C. W. two infts and nurse
McCormick, Capt J. D.
Harrison, Mr. A. G.

## SUN, MOON, AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean time; depth of water is at Prince' Dock sill.

### HIGH WATER.

| Day of week. | Day of Month. | Bombay Mean Time | h | m | Depth on Sill. ft. | in. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | March | | | | | |
| Wednes. | 26 | m | 1 | 25 | 24 | 3 |
| | | | 2 | 12 a | 28 | 6 |
| Thurs..... | 27 | m | 2 | 2 | 27 | 0 |
| | | | 2 | 59 a | 27 | 3 |
| Fri ..... | 28 | m | 2 | 39 | 25 | 8 |
| | | | 3 | 55 a | 26 | 0 |
| Satur ... | 29 | m | 3 | 20 | 24 | 4 |
| | | | 5 | 8 a | 25 | 0 |
| Sun ..... | 30 | m | 4 | 14 | 23 | 1 |
| | | | 7 | 8 a | 24 | 6 |

### LOW WATER.

| Day of Week. | Day of Month | Bombay Mean Time. | h | m | Depth on Sill. ft. | in. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | March | | | | | |
| Wednes. | 26 | m | 7 | 33 | 14 | 6 |
| | | | 7 | 59 a | 18 | 7 |
| Thurs ... | 27 | m | 8 | 20 | 15 | 6 |
| | | | 8 | 44 a | 19 | 11 |
| Fri ..... | 28 | m | 8 | 50 | 16 | 9 |
| | | | 9 | 36 a | 21 | 2 |
| Satur ... | 29 | m | 9 | 36 | 18 | 1 |
| | | | 11 | 33 a | 22 | 0 |
| Sun ..... | 30 | m | 10 | 42 | 19 | 3 |

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

| Mar. | Sunrise. | Sunset. |
|---|---|---|
| 26 (Wednes) | do 6h. 38m. | do 6h. 51m. |
| 27 (Thurs) | do 6h. 37m. | do 6h. 51m. |
| 28 (Friday) | do 6h 36m. | do 6h. 51m. |
| 29 (Saturday) | do 6h. 35m. | do 6h. 52m. |
| 30 (Sunday) | do 6h. 34m. | do 6h. 52m. |

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Last Quarter, March 29th, 6h. 27-7m. p.m.; New Moon, April 6, 11h. 18-2m. p.m. First Quarter, 13th, 11h. 9-2m. a. m.; Full Moon, 21st, 3h. 2-7m. a.m.


SATISFACTION goes with each bottle of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, the most popular Fever Cure of the day. Nothing equals its efficacy as a cure for Malaria. It has an excellent tonic effect on the system and in no way it depresses the heart like other Fever Cures. A trial assure to convince the most prejudiced. Of all chemists,—MALON, SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.


## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

### IN MEMORIAM.

FENNELL.—In ever loving and affectionate memory of my darling child Edith, who died in the Byculla School of double pneumonia on the 26th of March 1910. Age 10 years 2 months and 26 days.

The angel took my flower away
But I will try not to repine;
For Jesus in his bosom wears
That precious flower of mine.

# BOMBAY.

### TO-DAY.

Royal Yatch Club Regatta.
Countess of Dufferin's Fund, Annual General Meeting, Government House, 6-15, Lady Sydendam presiding.
Anjuman-i-Islam, distribution of prizes by Mrs. Hill, the Hon. Mr. C H. A. Hill presiding; 6 p. m.
Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, 4-10 p.m.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, re-draw at the Bombay Gymkhana, 7 p. m.
Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
Cinema De Luxe, 6-30 and 10 p. m.
"Maidania," Esplanade, 5-30 p.m.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.
Excelsior Cinematograph, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

Maxim: The loss of sight is a lesser evil than the loss of reason.

### THE ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Salsette," with the outward Mails of the 14th inst. left Aden, at 7 p.m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a. m. on Friday next.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Salsette," with the outward mails, will leave Bombay harbour for Aden, at 2-39 p.m., on Saturday next.

### RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st March 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

| | Arr. | Dep. |
|---|---|---|
| Punjab Mail ... ... | 12-35 | 19-14 |
| Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur) | 13-20 | 21-0 |
| Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) | 8-45 | 14-0 |
| Madras Mail ... ... | 6-0 | 22-0 |
| Poona Mail ... ... | 11-10 | 14-45 |
| Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class) ... ... ... | 6-50 | 7-30 |
| Poona Express ... ... | 19-35 | 8-0 |
| Manmad Express ... ... | 12-20 | 14-20 |

The Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore) leaves Victoria Terminus, 15 minutes ealier, from the 1st March.

| | |
|---|---|
| Postal Express for Punjab ... | * |
| do do for Calcutta ... | * |
| do do for Madras ... | * |

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

| | Arr. | Dep. |
|---|---|---|
| Northern Express ... ... | 7-30 | 21-0 |
| Guzerat Mail ... ... | 8-35 | 21-50 |
| Third Class Express ... | 6-45 | 17-0 |

MUSIC AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R.C.H. Barnard, V.D. and Officers, the band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine Band Master, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day.

March.....Europe United.....W. Zehle
Overture.....Masaniello.....Auber
a Idyll.....The Glow-Worm.....Lincke
b Patrol.....Siamese .....Lincke
Selection.....The Balkan Princess.Rubens
Valse.....The Pink Lady.....Caryll
Selection.....Harry Lauder's Songs.....Hume
Character March. Mam'zelle Jolie.....Bernieux.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. F. Pigott, C.I.E., V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Sutter, commencing at 6 p.m., to-day:—

March .....Under the Banner of Victory ... ...Blon
Overture.....Zampa.....Herold
Valse .....The Whirl of the Waltz..... .....Lincke
Selection .....A Persian Princess ..... .....Jones
Piccolo Solo ...The Whistling Polka .....Lawton
Serenade .....Rosita.....Missud
Selection .....The Arcadians ...Morecton
Gavotte .....Hearts and Flowers.Tobani
Song.....Love Come from Fairyland.....Lincke
Two-Step .....Catch Me .....Joyce

FAREWELL TO SIR NARAYAN G. CHANDAVARKAR.—A farewell gathering will be held under the auspices of the Social Service League and the Holika Sammelan Committee to-day, at 7-30 p. m.(S. T.), at Maidania in honour of Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar on the eve of his departure to Indore as the Devan of that State. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna will preside on this occasion. All the members and workers of the two bodies have been invited to attend this gathering. Holders of invitation cards will be admitted free into the Maidania and will be able to see the shows at half rate.

SUICIDE OF A HINDU WOMAN.—Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner of Bombay, yesterday held an inquiry touching the death of Ambibai, a Hindu woman, aged twenty-five. The diseased lived with her husband. On Monday morning she did not go to work in the mill but stayed at home at her husband's suggestion, to do certain household work. In the evening her husband came home to find her lying unconscious on the floor of her room. She was removed to the hospital where she died, it was ascertained, of opium poisoning. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE, HINDU DIVISION.—The village of Devhoo, in Poona district, is famous as a place of pilgrimage, being the birthplace of the Saint Tukaram. Nearly thirty to forty thousand people congregate here during the annual fair, which came off this year on Sunday and Monday, the 23rd and 24th inst. Five members of the Hindu Ambulance Division—Messrs. G. M. Dandaker, P. R. Pedneker, D. S. Sakharande, B. M. Jayaker, in charge of Rao Saheb A. K. Pai, Hon. Secretary, with Dr. M. G. Kher, L.M.&S., medical officer—were sent for service at this place. They rendered First Aid and medical relief in 37 cases.

A BAND FOR BANDRA.—A Bandra correspondent writes about the band performance on the Sea Face the other day:—The Committee are endeavouring to effect a permanent arrangement. The estimated cost of four performances in a month is Rs. 180, which is but a paltry sum when distributed over a population reckoning upwards of 22,000 souls. Although donations are welcome, the Committee rely mainly for the success of their efforts upon the regular payment of a fixed monthly contribution, and an average subscription of a rupee per family will, it is calculated, place the Committee in funds sufficient to attain their object. With this view a subscription list is being circulated among the residents of Bandra.

SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.—On Easter Sunday the members of St. Joseph's Conference of St. Vincent de Paul, Umerkhadi, celebrated the Golden Jubilee of their Conference by a thanksgiving service in St. Joseph's Chapel. His Grace Dr. H. Jurgens, Archbishop of Bombay, officiated. After the service, the whole assembly which included members of other conferences and friends of the Chaplain, assembled in the spacious hall of St. Joseph's School. Mr. Robert Rodrigues read the report of the Conference, which stated that it was established in the year 1863 with the object of helping the needy. During its 50 years of existence, it has always been in a flourishing condition.

## INDIA'S GOLD SUPPLY.

Mr. M. de P. Webb writes to the "Morning Post.":—

Sir,—May I point out to your readers that the Secretary of State for India has now stopped the further importation of sovereigns into India by the simple expedient of artificially forcing down exchange? Yesterday the India Office sold fourteen lacs of rupees, deliverable in Calcutta at 1s. 4d. each. Of course, nobody can afford to import into India sovereigns which will only command Rs. 15 each in India, when, by giving those sovereigns to the Secretary of State for India in London Rs. 15 can be obtained from the Treasury of Calcutta, or Bombay, or Madras.

The Secretary of State has not the slightest need for these extra sovereigns in London. Indeed, he holds over £30,000,000 of India's money there already. But by this simple device of selling depreciating rupee tokens at below gold import point, he prevents India from receiving in gold he sums that are due to her in payment of the large balance of trade in her favour.

So here we have yet another example of how the India Office manipulates India's exchange and currency, not—let it be carefully noted—for the benefit of India, but solely for the benefit of a section of the London money market.

It is exactly the same trick that used to be played centuries ago to prevent this or that country from getting the precious metal. That the India Office should, in this twentieth century, stoop to a repitition of the practices of the Middle Ages in this connection is a striking comment upon the way in which modern London thinks it is able to govern modern India. The India Office is making a sad mistake.

Commenting on Mr. Webb's correspondence in our contemporary, Mr. Moreton Frewen writes:—

Sir,—I rub my eyes over Mr. Montagu Webb's correspondence in your columns. If the money market here, in Berlin, Paris, and New York is normal and credit easy, then the general markets for all that India exports are good and advancing, and Indian finance, her sales of Council bills, her balance of exports over imports is such that the burden of her "home charges" is unfelt. But leach away London's gold, the gold of Paris, of Berlin, of New York, to be buried by myrids of Asiatics, then our money rates rise, our markets collapse, and it is India, her exports, her security market that suffers first of all. The day of Council bills held up to 16 1-2d. is gone for ever.

There was just a chance a year ago that the Kurrachee denunciations of the exchange operations of the India Office might stampede our permanent officials. But that possibility is obviated, and Mr. Webb, like the rest of us, must just possess his soul in patience. It will be amusing to watch the gyrations of your correspondent a little later when the promised Commission is in session. It is no Fowler Commission this at hand. Has Mr. Webb read the debate in the House of Commons on Feb. 13? Whatever the objections of Messrs. Bigland, Gwynne, Touche, Mills, and others to India Office finance, they, and indeed the House of Commons, with complete unanimity condemned the Kurrachee nostrums.

March 5.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V.D.

Bombay, 26th March, 1913.

221. Prize Distribution.—The Annual Prize Distribution will be held in the Town Hall on Friday, the 28th instant, at 9-15 p.m. (S.T.).

The Prize Distribution will be followed by a Dance. Admission will be by invitation only, except, as regards members of the Bombay Vol. Rifles, who attend in uniform. Invitations for friends can be obtained by members on application at headquarters.

Dress—Officers, Mess Dress—White. N.C. Officers and Volunteers—Mess Dress or Uniform with caps.

222. Parade—The Battalion will parade as strong as possible on Friday and Saturday April 4th and 5th on the occasions of the arrival of Lord Willingdon and the departure of H. E. Lord Sydenham for the purpose of lining the Streets.

Details as to time and place will be published later.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, CAPT.
Offg. Adjutant, B.V.R.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON'BLE A. HILL TREVOR, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 26th March, 1913.

105. Classes—A Physical Culture Class will be held in the Head Quarters if sufficient Members care to join. Names to be forwarded to the Adjutant as soon as possible.

106. Class Firing—The Range at Colaba will be available for Class Firing on Saturday the 29th instant 4 p. m. Members who have not done their Class should take this opportunity of doing so, as this is the last time the range will be available this Season.

107. Hamilton Shield Competitions—This Competition will be held on Saturday 29th March in the Town Hall Compound at 5 p.m. Detail can be seen at Head Quarters.

(Sd.) E. P. CUDLIP, Capt. R. A.
Adjt. B. V. A.

## LAW INTELLIGENCE.

### THE HIGH COURT.

WAGERING TRANSACTIONS.

Messrs. Ramniranjilal Hurprasad, merchants and shroffs, carrying on business at Cawnpore, sued Messrs. Pannalal Pratab Singh, merchants of Aligarh, in the Bombay High Court, for the recovery of Rs. 4,420.

The demand of the plaintiffs was based on transactions entered into with the defendants through a firm of commission agents, Tarachand Sitaram, of Bombay. The dealings consisted in cotton and seeds, and based on forward deliveries in the Bombay market. Business relations began in November 1908; and at the expiry of a year, a sum of Rs. 321 was, according to the plaintiffs, due to them. The defendants questioned the propriety of the amount, and said they were only entitled to pay Rs. 252. When this discussion was proceeding regarding the amount due, there was an outstanding order with the defendants for the supply of 100 bales of cotton, which Tarachand Sitaram, their agents, had taken from the plaintiffs. According to custom it was stipulated that the bales were to be delivered between the 1st and 25th of January 1910. The defendants did not comply with the terms of the agreement; and, counting on their failure to act up to their contract for the supply of the cotton, the plaintiffs, claimed, held the defendants responsible for Rs. 3,447, which, had the transaction been properly carried out, would have fetched for them. The suit was for the recovery of this amount which the plaintiffs claimed on the authority of an indenture of assignment and for the balance of the outstanding account to the credit of the defendants.

The defendants disavowed the claim, and denied having utilised the services of Tarachand Sitaram as "pucca adityas" or agents to represent their interests on their entire responsibility. It was true that certain dealings in wheat and rapeseed were done through Tarachand Sitaram, but the dealings were known as "wagering," or, in other words, the defendants dealt with the prices of these goods, but no actual goods were sold or taken delivery of. The business mainly lay with the prices of goods and the differences in prices formed the transaction. On such a transaction the understanding was that the claim of the parties was unsustainable, or much less sustainable in view of its wagering character. In regard to the bales of cotton, which the plaintiffs ordered from the defendants, the deal was based on the same principle; and, when the defendants understood that the market for cotton was going up, they gave telegraphic intimation to Tarachand Sitaram to close the transaction. But for purposes which the defendants did not consider lawful, Tarachand Sitaram did not inform the plaintiffs of the defendants' communication. The firm of Tarachand Sitaram was subsequently closed, and its members absconded in January 1910. The indenture of assignment, which was alleged to have been made was fraudulent and designed to deceive and defraud the creditors of the firm of Tarachand Sitaram. Under these circumstances, the defendants stated that the plaintiffs were not entitled to the claim, and they could not rely on the assignment which was not "bona-fide."

The case came on for hearing yesterday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman, when Mr. Langford Weldon appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Vicaji F. Taraporewala, for the defendants.

Mr. Taraporewala stated that the plaintiffs were mere assignees of the firm who had failed, and insolvency proceedings were pending against them. Therefore the official assignee ought to be the real assignee, and they would only be liable to him. Further, there were two similar cases pending in the High Court; and he therefore requested the present case to be transferred to the long causes list.

Mr. Weldon asked that the defendants, if they objected to the plaintiffs being the assignees, should be ordered to deposit Rs. 4,000 in Court and carry on the case.

His Lordship transferred the case to the long causes list.

### APPLICATION FOR DEBT.

Mr. J. D. Inveriarity, counsel for Jaichand Pramji, in the case in which the latter was sued by the firm of Amirchand Gulabchand for the recovery of an amount due in the course of business relations, applied for a postponement of the proceedings in order that the case might be transferred to the Long Causes list. The grounds of the application were that the plaintiffs had not supplied him with the names of the members of their (plantiffs') firm, and that they had not supplied the necessary information which the defendants demanded of them.

Mr. Jinnah, who appeared for the plaintiffs, spoke of the application as an attempt on the part of the defendants to enable them to get time. The names asked for by the defendants were of the members of the old firm. Further, the written statement which the defendants had put in was a curious document containing four short sentences in answer to the lengthy plaint.

However, Mr. Jinnah said that the names would be supplied.

His Lordship ordered the case to be transferred to the Long Causes list.

### TATA WORKS OPERATIONS.

The rule issued by the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman against the Tata Hydro-Electric Works at Lonavla to show cause why their blasting operations should not be stopped in consequence of a suit to that effect filed by Mulraj Khatau a resident of the place, claiming that the operations of the company did injury to his houses and property, was mentioned before his Lordship, when Mr. J. D. Inveriarity said that he had been asked to arbitrate in the matter. The application for rule and the hearing of the case for damages was already reported.

## THE POLICE COURT.

### CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

Yesterday, at Mazagon, Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which one Bhagilal Chunilal, a Bania (30), was charged by Inspector Solway, with criminal breach of trust in respect of a pearl necklace belonging to one Chamna Lakhma, a Marwari shroff.

The complainant and the accused had had transactions with each other. About six weeks ago the complainant entrusted the accused with the sale of the pearl necklace, which he had purchased for Rs. 460. Offers received for it were to have been referred to the complainant. The accused sold the necklace for Rs. 275, without consulting the complainant, and went away to Ahmedabad, without paying him the proceeds. The accused returned to Bombay after a few days and was arrested.

Mr. Kanga, pleader, who appeared for the accused, said that he did not wish to contend the case. His client admitted having sold the ornament in the belief that the complainant would give his assent to the transaction. He was, however, willing to pay the complainant the value claimed by the latter, although it was greatly in excess of the real value. This was a proof of his good faith, and he therefore asked that the accused might be let off with a fine.

His Worship said the fact that the accused had gone away to Ahmedabad without paying the money showed he had acted dishonestly. He therefore convicted the accused; and, considering his youth and that this was his first offence, sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 800, of which Rs. 600 was to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

### ARRESTED FOR VAGRANCY.

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Joseph Joy, a European, was yesterday charged with begging on the public road. The accused was given in charge when he accosted an Englishman who was coming out of the Masonic Hall.

He was convicted and sentenced to four days' rigorous imprisonment.

Inspector Smith next charged William Taylor with loitering in the public streets in the Fort without any visible means of support.

The Magistrate ordered him to be sent to the Workhouse.

### RAID ON A GAMBLING DEN.

On Monday evening, Inspector Stenson raided a house in Agripada, where gambling was carried on, and arrested fifteen Mahomedans with the paraphernalia used by them for the purpose, and some money.

The accused were yesterday produced before Mr. P. H. Dastur, at Mazagon. They admitted their guilt, and said they had played on Monday as that day was a holiday. His Worship fined them Rs. 7 each, with the alternative of one week's rigorous imprisonment.

### ILLICIT POSSESSION OF COCAINE.

Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Shankar Baldeo and two others were charged with possessing a small quantity of cocaine in one-grain and two-grain pockets. The accused were arrested near Khumbharwada by Excise Inspector Hubbard on Monday night. The Magistrate convicted and sentenced the first two accused to pay a fine of Rs. 12 each; third accused was fined Rs. 40.

## THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Mar. 25.

The weather has been practically dry everywhere.

Forecast: No large change.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 25th March, 1913.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is generally drier than usual. Temperature is normal in the south-western and the extreme northern districts and in defect elsewhere.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is lower than usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in Sind and lightly clouded in Rajputana. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in defect at Jacobabad and Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is in excess at Veraval and normal or in defect elsewhere. Night temperature is in defect at some stations.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Night temperature is in defect in the extreme eastern districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are generally lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess Temperature is normal.

The Bombay, Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear Humidity is in defect. Temperature is nearly normal.

General Remarks.—Colombo reports moderate rainfall associated with a thunder storm. Weather has been dry in the reporting area in India. Conditions continue slightly unsettled in north-west India. Skies remain lightly to moderately clouded in the Punjab. Light cloud has spread also over Rajputana. No precipitation of importance, however, appears likely.

### STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The reading of the Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg F and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. local time on the 25th Mar. 1913 was 29·956 inches The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 2 feet The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 11 feet at 8 a.m. local time The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80deg F will be 14 inches and this will be higher or lower by 01 inch for each 4degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction required Should the height of the barometer cistern either mercurial or aneroid above zero of the gauge be different from 47 feet it will be read higher or lower by 01 inches for 11 feet The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which differend corrections have been applied.

## PHILATELIC GIFT TO THE NATION.

It will be a matter of interest and importance to philatelists, remarks the "Globe" to learn that the late Lord Crawford has bequeathed the philatelic section of his great library to the nation. The catalogue is dedicated to the King. The welcome announcement was made by the President (Mr. E. D. Bacon) at the annual meeting of the Philatelic Literature Society. It is anticipated that the books will be housed at the British Museum, and, having regard to the presence there of the Tapling collection—the value of which is not less than £ 100,000.—there will be formed the greatest reference collection of stamps and the most complete library of philatelic works in the world.

## MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Returns of cases of plague in Bombay city reported from 6 a.m. on the 24th March to 6 a.m. on the 25th March :—

| | Attacks | Deaths. |
|---|---|---|
| Total..... ..... ..... | 22 | 21 |
| Total mortality for to-day from all CAUSES ..... | | 114 |

Major Charles Weinman, Eurasian member of the I.M.S., who was found suffering from stabbing wounds in his bedroom in a house in Bedford-place, London, is progressing satisfactorily in hospital.


# SIX YEARS' ITCHING TORTURE CURED

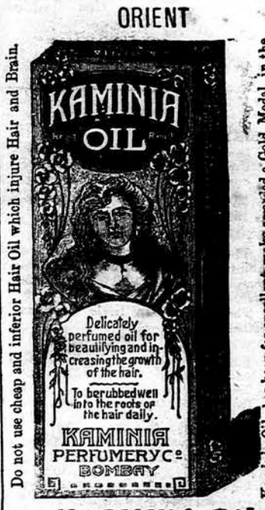
Face and Arms Covered with Eczema. Suffered Immortal Agony. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Effected a Complete Cure in Three Weeks.

"It gives me great pleasure to bear testimony to the marvelous healing properties of Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment. I owe them a debt of gratitude for my complete cure from six years' itching torture of eczema. My arms and face were covered and doctors said it was incurable. I used to dread work for then I got very hot and itched terribly and my arms swelled so at night that I could hardly rest. Then I read the offer of samples of Cuticura Soap and Ointment in the paper, which I advise all skin-sufferers to apply for.

"Before I tried Cuticura Soap and Ointment I suffered immortal agony but after the sample had relieved me of the itching, I kept on with the treatment for three weeks and it effected a complete cure when doctors had pronounced it hopeless. Cuticura Soap and Ointment are a national boon and a great relief to all who suffer from diseases of the skin. I am a constant user of the Cuticura Soap, and the Cuticura Soap and Ointment are surely invaluable remedies for eczema from which I was a great sufferer until I tried the Cuticura Soap and Ointment." (Signed) Enoch Evans, Baron Hill, Beaumaris, Isle of Anglesea, North Wales, July 23, 1911.

For more than a generation Cuticura Soap and Ointment have afforded the speediest and most economical treatment for affections of the skin and scalp of infants, children and adults. A single cake of Cuticura Soap and box of Cuticura Ointment are often sufficient. They are sold throughout India, but skin sufferers who wish to try them without cost, may obtain a liberal sample of each, post-free, with 32-p. book, by addressing Muller, Mackenzie & Co., Calcutta or Bombay, or F. Newbery & Sons, 27 Charterhouse Sq., London.

## THE HAIR TONIC FOR THE ORIENT


KAMINIA OIL
Delicately perfumed oil for beautifying and increasing the growth of the hair.
To be rubbed well in to the roots of the hair daily.
KAMINIA PERFUMERY Co
BOMBAY

Do not use cheap and inferior Hair Oil which injure Hair and Brain.

Kaminia Oil has been for excellent make awarded a Gold Medal in the Mysore Exhibition, and Certificate of merits in the Allahabad Exhibition.

**KAMINIA OIL**

Nourishes the Hair,
Removes the Dandruff,
Increases the Growth,
Beautifies the skin.

It's not only a hair tonic but a skin food too. Little rubbed on the body just before the bath produces refreshing sensation and makes the skin velvity. Delicately Perfumed. The finest Hair pressing.

PER BOTTLE Re. 1, V. P. EXTRA. OF ALL CHEMISTS Sample free on application with half anna. Postage stamp.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.,
Jumma Musjid, BOMBAY, No. 2.

## MOTORISTS

For Your Consideration!

—REPAIRS—

Our Repairing Department is in charge of a European, who has had many years of practical experience at Home. Intricate repairs a pleasure. Bring your car along and take our "expert" opinion.

ORIENT Motor Car and Electric Co.,
53, APOLLO ST. BOMBAY.
Teleg. "LATEST" Telep. No. 2203.

EVERY BEETLE EVERY BUG is killed once "Keating's" comes into thorough contact with it.

Sold in Tins only.

The unrivalled way to kill beetles, bugs and all household insects is to

Use KEATING'S POWDER

DALES' GOLD MEDAL DUBBIN

MAKES WATER RUN OFF BOOTS, SADDLES, AND HARNESS LIKE RAIN OFF A DUCK'S BACK.

SOFTENS, PRESERVES AND PUTS NEW LIFE INTO LEATHER

# MARKET REPORT.

## FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK Mar. 24. BOMBAY, Mar. 25

Bar Sailver in New York...56 3-4—1-8
Exchange on London at
New York ... ...4·87 3-8+1-4

## MISCELLANEOUS

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) .. ... .. 11 1-2 unchgd

## COTTON

Liverpool—Market closed for Easter holidays.

New York 11 a.m., May. 11·90 July 11·82.
New York official Noon call May 11·90 July 11·82.
New Orleans 10 a.m. May 12·17 July 12·10.

NEW YORK— Bales.
3 Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 42,000
" Receipts at " last year...114,000
" Exports to Great Britain .. 7,000
" Exports to Continent ... 22,000
Spot Cotton 12·60 unchgd
Futures—Month of May 11·89+02
Futures—Month of July 11·80—01

Advanced on unfavourable weather reports and declined owing to commission house liquidation.

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot cotton ... 12 7-16 unchgd
Futures month of May ... 12·15+01
Futures month of July ... 12 07+01
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Steady

## BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [25TH Mar. 1913

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 22nd AND 23rd March 1913.

| By | Bars | Ounces. |
|---|---|---|
| G. I. P. Railway.... | 89 | 98,928 |
| B. B. and C. I. Railway | 11 | 13,052 |

## FINANCIAL.

MONEY :—
Bank of Ben. rate since 13th Feb 1913 7 p.c.
Bank of Bom. " " 27th Dec. 1912 8 "
Bank of Mad. " " 31st Dec. " 8 "

The cash balance of the Bank of Bombay is 29 1-2 lakhs down.

EXCHANGE —

The market reopened quiet after the holidays at 1s 3d 31-32 T.T., 1s 4d on demand and 1s 4d 9-32 for 3 months' sight credits.

There has been little business doing either way.

We quote.—

| | |
|---|---|
| T.T. on London | ...1s. 3d. 31-31 |
| Demand Draft | ...1s. 4d. |
| Credits 3 months' sight | ...1s. 4 9-32d |
| Do. do forward | ...1s. 4d. 1-4 15th Apl. |
| Do. do France | ...171 |
| Do. do Marks | ...139 1-2 |
| Hongkong 60 days' sight | ...141 1-4 |
| Shanghai " | ...188 3-4 |
| Japan " | ...148 3-4 |

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—
The market opened at Rs. 95 1-4 for cash and the near settlement, and remained steady during the day with a small business passing.

We quote.—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cash | ... Rs. | 95 4 0 |
| 1st Settlement | ... " | 95 4 0 |
| 2nd " | ... " | 95 8 0 |

BULLIONS.—
The London market was closed yesterday. New York was 1-8 down at 56 3-4. The local market opened at 66 1-8 for the first settlement and after declining to 66, recovered again to the opening rate, closing as under for all positions. A moderate business has been done. Bar gold is steady.

We quote.—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| English Bar Gold | ... Rs. | 23 15 9 |
| Australian " | ... " | 23 15 0 |
| Sovereigns " | ... " | 15 0 0 |
| Silver (ex duty) Ready | ... " | 66 4 0 |
| 1st Settlement | ... " | 66 2 0 |
| 2nd Settlement | ... " | 66 12 0 |
| Silver (cum duty) Ready | ... " | 75 10 0 |
| 1st Settlement March | ... " | 75 8 0 |
| 2nd Settlement | ... " | 76 2 0 |

## COTTON.

MARKET REPORTS.—

Small fluctuations occurred in the American markets yesterday, and at the close futures were 1 to 2 points up and spot unchanged. The Broach settlement passed off to-day. The rates quoted by the Bombay Cotton Trade Association for the settlement were Rs. 349 for good Broach. The B. C. T. A. rates for the settlement for other descriptions are given below.

The enquiry for ready cotton has been moderate and rates are easy.

QUOTATIONS.—

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

| | |
|---|---|
| Opening Tone | ... Dull. |
| Estimated Sales | ... 8,000 |
| Total Imports | ... 35,000 |

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

| Mar.-Apr. | Apr.-May. | May-June. |
|---|---|---|
| 6·58 | 6·57 | 6·56 |
| unchgd | unchgd | unchgd |
| June-July. | July-August. | Aug.-sept. |
| 6·53 | 6·49 | 6·38 |
| unchgd | unchgd | unchgd |
| Sept.-Oct. | Oct.-Nov. | Nov.-Dec |
| 6·23 | 6·14 | 6·11 |
| unchgd | unchgd | unchgd |

## SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—
The market is quiet but steady.
We quote :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ready | ... Rs. | 7 13 0 R.T. |
| Apl-May | ... " | 8 10 6 R.T. |

RAPESEED :—
The market is quiet. We quote :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Brown Delhi Apl-May | Rs. | 8 5 0 R.T. |
| Yellow Cawnpore Apl.-May | " | 8 12 0 R.T. |
| Yellow Gurzrat Apl.-May | ... " | 8 12 0 R.T. |

SINGELLYSEED.—
Tone—Quiet.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bold White 85 p.c | Rs. | 57 8 0 |
| Small White | ... " | 57 0 0 |
| Black Kutni | ... " | 48 8 0 |
| Red Khandwa | ... " | 54 0 0 |
| Yellow Higanghat | " | 61 8 0 |

POPPYSEED :—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| April-May | ... Rs. | 13 11 0 R.T. |

CASTORSEED :—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ready | ... Rs. | 36 0 0 |
| Forward | " Rs. | 34 8 0 |

COTTONSEED :—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ready | ... Rs. | 26 8 0 |

GROUNDNUTS :—
Tone—Quiet. We quote.—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bold | ... Rs. | 49 8 0 |
| Small | ... " | 47 8 0 |

WHEAT :—
The market is quiet but steady.
We quote :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| White Pissi 85 p.c. ready | Rs. | 5 9 6 R.T. |
| White Delhi Apl.-May | " | 5 9 0 R.T. |

## SHARES.

### BANKS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank of Bombay | ... | 1,662 1-2 |
| Bank of India | ... | 64 |
| Eastern Bank | ... | 90 |
| Indian Specie | ... | 65 |

### MILLS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| David | ... | 487 1-2 |
| Kohinoor | ... | 775 |
| Manockji Petit | ... | 3,140 |
| Standard | ... | 1,3 7 1-2 |

### MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ord | | 184 1-2 |
| Bombay E. S. & T. C. Pre | | 176 |
| Bombay S N Ordy | .. | 24) |
| Colaba Land and Mill | .. | 1,185 |

### RAILWAY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Tapti Valley | ... | 605 c. d. |

## TWO DAYS' RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during 48 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cotton | ... | ... | 28,346 bales. |
| Wheat | ... | ... | 35,767 cwts. |
| Linseed | ... | ... | 26,145 " |
| Rapeseed | ... | ... | 11,772 " |
| Gingellyseed | | ... | 8,459 " |
| Poppyseed | ... | ... | 515 " |
| Groundnuts | ... | ... | 1,503 " |
| Castorseed | ... | ... | 19,879 " |
| Rice | ... | ... | 83,023 " |
| Myrabollams | | ... | 3,987 " |
| Cottonseed | ... | ... | 12,720 " |
| Mowrassed | ... | ... | nil " |
| Gram | ... | ... | 4,865 " |
| Joowar | ... | ... | 4,951 " |
| Maize | ... | ... | 161 " |
| Barley | ... | ... | 84 " |

## GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, Mar. 24.

Day's Receipts at U.S. Ports. 42,000 Bales
Exports to Great Britain ... 7,000 do
Exports to Continent ... 22,000 do
Spot Cotton at New York ... 12·60
Future Cotton at New York May ... 11·89
Future Cotton at New York July ... 11·80
Tone Market at closing Spot.. Steady
Tone Market at closing Futures ... do

General Tone of Market :—Advanced on unfavorable weather report later declined on bear pressure and liquidation.

NEW ORLEANS, Mar 24.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans... 12 7-16
Future Cotton at New Orleans—May ... 12·15
Future Cotton at New Orleans—July. ... 12·15
Opening tone of Market— Steady
Closing tone of Market— .....

LIVERPOOL, Mar. 25.

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales ... 8,000 Bales.
Tone of Market ... Steady.
Cotton Daily Mid Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool

| Futures. | Latest closing | To-day's opening. |
|---|---|---|
| Mar-Apl. .. | 6·58 | 6 58 |
| Apl.-May ... | 6·57 | 6·57 |
| May-June... | 6 56 | 6·56 |
| June-July... | 6·53 | 6·53 |
| July-Aug.... | 6·49 | 6·50 |
| Aug.-Sept... | 6·38 | 6·39 |
| Sept.-Oct.... | 6·23 | 6·24 |
| Oct.-Nov.... | 6·14 | 6·15 |
| Nov.-Dec.... | 6·11 | 6·12 |

Prices taken at 10-5 a.m.

## BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 20th March 1913, as compared with the statement for the week ending 15th March 1913 :—

| Liabilities. | March 15 Rs. | March 20 Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Capital ... | 10000000 | 10000000 |
| Reserve Fund ... | 10600000 | 10600000 |
| Public Deposits and Head Office... | 18224959 | 19069874 |
| Public Deposits at Branches... | | |
| Other Deposits ... | 108431189 | 105441035 |
| Post Bills... | 6031 | 6031 |
| Sundries ... | 2087934 | 2152233 |
| | 149353113 | 147275103 |
| **Assets.** | | |
| Govt. Securities ... | 14980 31 | 14762255 |
| Other authorised Securities ... | 518588 | 5173·6 |
| Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ... | 23837616 | 29677258 |
| Loans do. do.... | 43133157 | 41618559 |
| Bills discounted and purchased ... | 25530188 | 23776836 |
| Dead Stock... | 267533 | 257533 |
| Stamps... | 6217 | 6339 |
| Bullion... | 459820 | 408 45 |
| Balances with other Banks ... | 7370 6 | 389471 |
| Sundries ... | 227307 | 266610 |
| Cash... ... | 34664890 | 31701036 |
| | 149353113 | 147275103 |

## MANCHESTER WEEKLY MARKET REPORT.

Messrs. James F. Hutton and Co. write from Manchester, on Thursday, 6th March, 1913, the following weekly report :—

Cotton Figures from August 31st last to last Friday.

| | Bales this year. | Bales last year. |
|---|---|---|
| Liverpool Stock. All kinds of cotton ... ... | 1,414,280 | 1,118,140 |
| Liverpool Stock. American cotton ... | 1,349 150 | 1,004,400 |
| American def'd Spinners for the week... | 313,000 | 323,000 |
| American into sight for the week ... | 220,000 | 3·4,000 |
| American into sight for the season ... | 11,722,000 | 13,315,000 |
| Receipts at American Ports ... | 8,376,700 | 10,069,000 |
| Visible Supply. All kinds of cotton ... | 5,526,000 | 5,926,000 |
| Visible Supply. American cotton ... | 4,019,000 | 4,799,000 |
| Visible Supply. Egyptian cotton... | 39,6000 | 379,000 |
| Visible Supply. East Indian cotton... | 143,000 | 119,000 |
| Visible Supply. Other kinds of cotton ... | 130,000 | 64,000 |

The total deliveries of American Cotton to the World's Spinners now amount to 8,964,000 against 9,348,000 bales 'last season, while the present Liverpool Stock of American is about 250,000 bales in excess of last year—the American Cotton "into sight" for the season is less by 11·2 million bales than last year and the price of Mid. American is nearly 1d per lb. more than last year taking the 1st day of the month. The production of textile cotton manufactures continues on a maximum scale, except for a few Mills stopped through bad cotton or yarn, and judging from the accumulation of stock at Bombay during January last viz., an increase of 11,739 packages to 75,380 bales and cases, we have been overdoing shipments—from Calcutta the last mail brings reports of slow trade through lack of demand in the consuming districts, which considering the huge quantities sent forward is not surprising; the continued dullness of Calcutta since the mail left leads to the apprehension that this our largest market has also been overdone. Further the shipments in February have been very large to both the above Markets viz., Calcutta 129 million yards, against 140 million yards in January, and Bombay 72 millions against 70 millions in January. The February shipments to Shanghai have been over 37 million yards of plain, dyed, coloured and printed Cottons against over 40 million in January, which cannot be considered more than moderate.

There is a more cheerful atmosphere about business at Shanghai since the Chinese New Year festivities, the increase of native reliable Banks to 19, assures a considerable extension of credits to Native Dealers, and brisker business in consequence, while there is no doubt a wide opening for Cotton Piece Goods and Yarns up-country.

The drop in the London price of Silver from over 29 1-2d. per oz. so recently as December last has been very awkward for those who do an indent business and draw in sterling on the China importers, the offers cabled from China not admitting of business being booked. The Chinese dealers too will be confronted with heavy losses on meeting the Bills already drawn against shipments on the way, through the big drop in Exchange, where the rate was not bought beforehand.

From India there is a good supply of Indents by the mails for cable replies, but little booking, ideas of prices being too much at variance, and cable offers since the 17th ult. (when American Cotton was 6·50d. Current Month and 6,73d. Spot and again on the 20th ult) have been made up on the supposition that cotton was in for a further decline and with the rebound little has been put through.

The Federated Cotton Masters are meeting the Cardroom etc., employees next week to discuss the question of "bad spinning" and it is to be hoped a friendly settlement may be reached.

Our Market continues firm while considering the quietness of India the war in Europe, the prospect of more extensive planting and greater use of fertilisers in the American States and the general appearance of momentary exhaustion in the demand of most of our remaining foreign Markets we should on the position including the figures of Cotton Supply and demand prophesy lower prices cautious and restricted buying appears still to be the only wise course.

## DAILY EXPORTS.—MAR. 25.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—50 bales rags, M Somji; 203 cwts myrabollams, J M Bilimoria; 77 bales hemp T Morrison and Co; 64 casks skins, Chambers and Co; 113 casks skins, Nizamudin and Co; 2,000 cwts castorseed, B S Lloyd and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Jerseymoor s 16,000 cwts castorseed, L. Dreyfus and Co., 3000 cwts castorseed B S Lloyd and Co; 220 cwts cashewnuts R Jeewandas 1,000 cwts myrabollams, J M Bilimoria; 180 bales cotton waste and gunny cuttings W Wolf and Sons

FOR HULL.

Dido e—4,000 cwts cottonseed, Sanday and Co; and 10,000 cwts castorseed, Sanday and Co; 2,000 cwts castorseed, H Maganlal; 1,000 cwts castorseed S Nagindas; 2,000 cwts castorseed, T Tulsidas; 2,000 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 4,000 cwts castorseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 1,025 cwts cottonseed, S Bhimji; 350 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co.

Clan Forbes s—415 bales hemp, H Govindjee; 2,012 cwts castorseed, I Inamraz; 4,001 cwts castorseed, L. Bragji; 10,000 cwts castorseed 1,000 cwts cottonseed, L. Dreyfus and Co; 500 cwts myrabollams, J. M. Bilimoria and Co;

Teresa Accme s—2,125 cwts cottonseed, R. Khimji and Co; 2,000 cwts castorseed, E. D. Sasson and Co; 5,037 cwts cotton seed M. Valabdas sons.

Dido s—2,000 cwts cottonseed Sanday and Co;

FOR ANTWERP.

Chupra s—3,075 cwts castorseed and 975 cwts groundnut kermel, G. Bhimji; 8,000 cwts crushed bones, R. Kaderbhoy; 16 bundles rough agate stone, J. M. Sallaymahomed; 105 cwts gum, P. Jethabhoy.

Teresa Accme s—4,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR ROTTERDAM

Inkenturm s—110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Rags s—220 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell and Co; 901 cwts musterseed, A. Blascheck and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Strathesk s—505 cwts agwanseed and 308 cwts lurmaric, R. Jewandas and Co; 100 tons oil cakes, M. H. Dedashti; 4,260 cwts castorseed, 1,000 cwts groundnuts and 1,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 165 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co; 19 cwts animal guts, Ad. Meyer; 417 cwts gum, R. Damji and Co; 1,045 cwts gum, 101 turmeric and 125 cwts cashew nuts, M. Jafferbhoy; 1,000 tons manganese ore, The Central India Mining Co; 100 cwts gum, L. Amichand; 100 cwts gum, J. Dossa; 110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 150 bales hemp, K. Visram and Co; 197 cwts gum, J. Nurbheram and Co.

Imkinturm s—165 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

E F Ferdinand s—11 casks animal guts A. D Meyer; 1,000 cwts, gingellyseed B S Lloyd and Co; 400 cwts fennelseed, Bauer and Krause; 100 cwts fennelseed, Volkart Bros; 4,002 cwts gingellyseed C Boggiano and Co; 578 cwts gingellyseed J. Fachiri.

Cleopatra s—56 cwt animal guts A. D. Meyer; 125 cwts gum, M. Jaferbhoy; 110 bales cotton, J Finlay & Co; 110 bales cotton N Rajaram and Co; 105 cwt olebanum, P. Jethabhoy.

FOR BREMEN.

Strathesks—595 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 30 cwts bees wax, M A Kazoon and Co.

Inkenturm s—110 bales cotton Volkart Bros;

FOR GENOA.

Patagonia s—100 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 501 cwt myrabollams, L. Praggi.

FOR BOSTON.

Jersey, Moor s—20 bales cotton waste W Wolf and Sons 27 bales wool, E Latham and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Celopatra s—325 cwts olibanum M Jafferbhoy.

E F Ferdinand s—300 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co 29 cwts gum, M Jafferbhoy; 9 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 25 bales hemp, E Oomersey.

FOR PORTSAID FOR OBDEBS.

Maresfield s—462 cwts teelseed Ralli Bros

FOR ANCONA.

E F Ferdinand s—50 bales hemp, E Oomersey.

FOR HONGKONG.

Devanha s—7 cwts sharkfins, A and J Lalljee; 5 cwts sharkfins H A Mohomed; 40 cwts jardaloo, J Parmanand; 40 cwts gum, P Jethabhoy; 6 cases opium, P and O S N Co; 90 cwts gum, G Sojpal; 25 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 5 chests opium, P R I Khetsidas; 15 chests opium, D Ratanlal.

FOR KOBE.

Cape Ortigal s—800 bales cotton, H Goculdas and Co; 2,000 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co; 300 bales cotton, M H Dehdashti; 800 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co; 100 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co; 1,500 bales cotton, M Amersey and Co: 100 bales cotton, Tata and Co; 100 bales cotton, D D Curramell and Co.

Lizon Maru s—375 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.

Abana s—701 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

Beachy s—200 bales cotton, N Fetehally and Co; 200 bales cotton, Begbie and Co.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Luzan Maru s—500 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 1,500 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Abana s—700 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha 150 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Luzan Maru s—84 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co; 150 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.

Albana s—500 bales cotton, Hirji Mensey and Co.

## BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

### BANKS.

| NAMES. | Amount. | Paid-up. | Last half-yearly Dividend. | Cash Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| INDIAN BANKS. | | | | |
| Allahabad Bank Ld | 100 | 100 | 18 p c | 861 |
| Alliance Bank of Simla Ld ... | 100 | 100 | 14 " | 283 |
| Bank of Bombay... | 500 | 500 | 13 " | 16·5 |
| Bank of India ... | 100 | 50 | 6 " | 64 |
| Bank of Bengal ... | 500 | 500 | 14 " | 1750d |
| Bank of Madras ... | 500 | 500 | 12 " | 1480 |
| Bank of Rangoon... | 100 | 100 | 7 " | 100 |
| Bank of Baroda ... | 100 | 50 | 7 " | 71½ |
| Credit Bank of India Ld ... | 50 | 10 | 5 " | 12 |
| National Bank of India ... | 25 | 12½ | 12 " | 5704 |
| Punjab National Bank ... | 100 | 100 | 9 | 175 |
| People's Bank of India ... | 100 | 100 | 10 | 27 |
| Specie Bank ... | 100 | 50 | 7 | 65 |
| The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld. | 100 | 10 | 6½ | 13 |
| Central Bank of India ... | 50 | 25 | | 29 |
| EXCHANGE BANK. | | | | |
| Chartered Bank ... | £20 | £20 | 15 p c | £39 |
| Eastern Bank ... | £10 | £ 4 | 4 " | 90 |
| Mercantile Bank... | 25 | 12·10 | 8 " | £ 2 |
| Do. ... | 25 | 12·10 | 8 " | 21 3-4 |
| Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ... | d125 | d1.125 | £ 2 | ... |

### SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad Advanced ... | 500 | 500 | yr. 10 | 765 |
| Alliance ... | 1000 | 1000 | ... | 110 |
| Bejar Mfg .. | 200 | 200 | ... | 126 |
| Bombay Cotton Mfg .. | 500 | 500 | 40 | 1260 |
| Bombay Dyeing and M Co .. | 250 | 250 | 15 | 750 |
| Bombay United .. | 250 | 250 | Nil | 530 |
| Century ... | 100 | 100 | 3 | 285 |
| Central India ... | 500 | 500 | 70 | 2195 |
| China ... | 1000 | 1000 | ... | 775 |
| Chho Silk ... | 500 | 500 | 20 | 440½ |
| Colaba Land and Mill ... | 700 | 700 | 30 | 1470 |
| Coronation Mill ... | 500 | 500 | ... | 400 |
| Connaught ... | 300 | 300 | .. | 155 |
| Coorla ... | 1000 | 1000 | yr. 10 | 765 |
| Crescent ... | 100 | 100 | 4 | 107½ |
| Currimbhoy ... | 1000 | 1000 | ... | 1060 |
| Crown ... | 500 | 500 | 20 | 500 |
| Daaid ... | 450 | 200 | 10 | 435 |
| Emperor Edward.. | 500 | 500 | 10 | 500 |
| Empress ... | 500 | 500 | ... | 175 |
| Edward Sassoon Mill ... | 200 | 200 | Nil | 195 |
| Fazulbhoy .. | 250 | 250 | .. | 45 |
| Framji Petit ... | 1000 | 1000 | 25 | 1700 |
| Finlay Mills ... | 250 | 250 | 10 | 360 |
| God Mohur ... | 500 | 500 | yr. 20 | 490 |
| Hindustan ... | 1000 | 1000 | 25 | 700 |
| Howard and Bullough ... | 500 | 500 | 15 | 450 |
| Hyderabad ... | 1000 | 1000 | 40 | 1200 |
| Imperial Cotton ... | 500 | 500 | ... | 80 |
| Indian Mfg ... | 1000 | 1000 | ... | 500 |
| Indo-China Mfg ... | 1000 | 1000 | Nil | 850 |
| James Greaves ... | 500 | 500 | ... | 225 |
| Jamshed Mfg ... | 250 | 250 | 5 | 151½ |
| Jivraj Baloo ... | 1000 | 1000 | ... | 450 |
| Jubilee Mills ... | 1000 | 1000 | ... | 250 |
| Khandesh ... | 1000 | 600 | 25 | 680 |
| Khatow Makonjee... | 1000 | 1000 | 45 | 1315 |
| Kohinoor ... | 500 | 500 | 15 | 762½ |
| Leopold ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Lakshmi Cotton ... | 1000 | 1000 | yr. 100 | 1330 |
| Madras United ... | 1000 | 1000 | 50 | 2150 |
| Madhauji Dharamsay .. | 500 | 500 | 65 | 1440 |
| Manockji Petit ... | 1000 | 1000 | 80 | 3115 |
| Morarji Gooculdas.. | 1000 | 1000 | 60 | 3200 |
| Mysore Spinning... | 250 | 250 | ... | 50 |
| Mysore Spinning... | 30 | 30 | ... | ... |
| Moon ... | 1000 | 1000 | ... | 100 |
| New Great Eastern | 200 | 200 | 6 | 250 |
| New City of Bombay ... | 500 | 500 | 20 | 1020 |
| Phœnix ... | 100 | 100 | 6 | 147½ |
| Presidency ... | 1000 | 1000 | ... | 200 |
| Bipon ... | 1000 | 1000 | ... | 100 |
| Sassoon Cotton ... | 1000 | 1000 | 50 | 857½ |
| Sassoon Silk ... | 500 | 500 | yr. 35 | 420 |
| Sholapur ... | 1000 | 1000 | 125 | 4950 |
| S Mahratha ... | 250 | 250 | 15 | 80 |
| Standard Mills ... | 500 | 500 | 25 | 1305 |
| Sun ... | 250 | 250 | Nil | 130 |
| Swan... ... | 250 | 250 | 10 | 270 |
| Swadesh ... | 500 | 500 | 25 | 1695 |
| Textile ... ... | 500 | 500 | 50 | 1465 |
| Vishnu Cotton O | 500 | 500 | Nil | 400 |
| do P | 500 | 500 | Nil | 632½ |
| Western India ... | 1000 | 1000 | 25 | 645 |

### MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alcock Ashdown and Co ... | 100 | 100 | 6 p. c. | 185 |
| All India Ut. Co. Ld ... | 100 | 20 | 5 " | 12½ |
| Bamankua ... | 10 | 10 | ... | 4 |
| Back Bay Bath .. | 10 | 10 | 6 p. c | 28 |
| Badham Pile... | 70 | 70 | 7 p. c. | 95 |
| Baroda Tram. Co... | 100 | 100 | 1 p. c. | 58 |
| Bombay Burmah T. Corpn ... ... ... | 125 | 125 | 15 p. c. | 587½ |
| Bombay Electric S. and T. Co Ld..O. | £ 0 | £10 | Nil | 184½ |
| Do. do P | £10 | £10 | 6 p. c. | 176 |
| Bombay Ice Mfg | 100 | 100 | ½ p. c. | 20 |
| Bombay Flour Mill | 500 | 100 | 10 | 965 |
| Bombay Land and Bulling ... ... | 100 | 500 | 5 p. c. | ... |
| Bombay S. N. Co.O. | 250 | 250 | 7-8 | 240 |
| Do. do. P. | 250 | 250 | 6 | 272½ |
| Central I. M. Co., Ld. ... ... | 10 | 10 | 8½ | 33 |
| Delhi Flour ... | 200 | 200 | 10 | 120 |
| Empire of I. L. A... | 500 | 50 | 30 p c | 300 |
| John Roberts and Co ... | 100 | 100 | 5 p. c. | 205 |
| Josts Fans Supply Co ... ... | 10 | 50 | 10 p c. | 50 |
| Kemp and Co ... | 200 | 175 | 12½ " | 174 |
| Karachi Landing . | 200 | 75 | 12 | 115 |
| Marcks and Co .. | 100 | 100 | 8 | 101 |
| Marsland Price and Co ... ... ...O | 100 | 100 | 4 p. c. | ... |
| Do. do P | 100 | 100 | 7 p. c. | 72 |
| Napier Hotel Co .. | 100 | 100 | ... | ... |
| Oriental Govt. L A. Co ... | 200 | 50 | 20 p. c. | 330 |
| Oriental Mining ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 |
| Phillips and Co ... | 40 | 40 | 10 p.c. | 25 |
| Port Canning Co... | 1000 | 1000 | yr. 42 | 835 |
| Shivrajpore Syn. etc. ... ... | 10 | 10 | ... | 20¾cd |
| Sirdar Carbonic Gas Co ... ... | 100 | 100 | 5 | 90 |
| Scundy and Co ... | 100 | 100 | ... | 20 |
| Tata I. St. Co. D. O. | 75 | 85 | ... | 99 |
| Tata I. St. Co. D. Ld P. | 80 | 80 | ... | 214 |
| Thacker and Co ... | 150 | 150 | ... | 175 |
| Telephone Co .... | 50 | 50 | 30 p. c | 242 |
| Treasher and Co... | 500 | 25 | yr. 1-2 | 61 |

### PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Akbar ... ... | 750 | 750 | 250 | 4800 |
| Albert (Karachi)... | 1100 | 1100 | 45 | 825 |
| Bombay Cotton ... | 125 | 125 | 15 | 35 |
| Breul's Cawnpore... | 200 | 200 | 6 p c | 128 |
| Broach City ... | 200 | 200 | 14 | 170 |
| Fort ... ... ... | 475 | 475 | 22 1-2 | 1280 |
| Godavery Valley... | 100 | 100 | 6 | ... |
| Harvey and Sabhapatty ... ... | 500 | 500 | 40 | 705½ |
| Hindustan P and M | 250 | 250 | 15 | ... |
| Hingolee ... ... | 100 | 100 | 6 p c | 80 |
| Indian Cotton ... | 125 | 125 | 10 | 130 |
| Jamna Gin and Pressing Co ... | 1000 | 1000 | 7 | 700 |
| Khangaum ... ... | 400 | 400 | 9 p c | 300 |
| Mahomedpura Cotton ... ... | 125 | 125 | 7 1-2 | ... |
| Mahuva... ... ... | 200 | 200 | nil | 150 |
| Mercantile ... ... | 125 | 125 | nil | 21 |
| Mannar Mfg ... | 250 | 250 | 15 | 200 |
| New East India ... | 1000 | 1000 | 75 | 830 |
| New Mofussil Co... | 400 | 400 | 60 84 | 855 |
| New Berar ... ... | 500 | 500 | 40 | 520 |
| New Prince of Wales ... ... | 500 | 500 | 30 | 755 |
| Oomri ... ... ... | 100 | 112 | nil | ... |
| Purbhany ... ... | 100 | 100 | 10 | ... |
| Sind ... ... ... | 400 | 400 | 30 | 650 |
| Surat City ... ... | 200 | 200 | 20 | 245 |
| Volkart U P Co, Ld | 100 | 100 | 50 | 700 |
| Wadhwan G. and P | 150 | 150 | 12 | N |

### RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad-Prantej Ry ... ... | 500 | 500 | 8 p c | 645xd |
| Amritsar-Patty ... | 100 | 100 | 6 " | 137xd |
| Sirdh Light Rys Ld (Mirpur Kha... | 100 | 100 | 6 " | 135 |
| Jhudo Feeder) ... | | | | |
| Do. M'pur Khas—Khadro Feeder... | 100 | 100 | ... | |
| Tapti-Valley Ry Co. | 500 | 500 | 4½ " | 605cd |
| Ahmedabad Dholka Railway ... ... | 100 | 100 | 5½ " | 135 |
| Central Provinces.. | 25 | | 4 " | 97 |
| Guzrat Railway ... | 100 | | 4 " | 120 |

## CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 25.

The share market re-opened after the holidays, with a steady tone, and a fair amount of general enquiry distributed over various sections, including tea and jute shares.

In the jute market it was a quiet day, balers being two rupees above buyers' prices. Business is reported at Rs. 68, with buyers over, and Rs. 68-8 was offered for all the month.

In the gunny market there was not much doing, but prices were well maintained.

## RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. R. COMPANY.

The following is the Comparative Statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 15th March 1913 :—

| | Miles open. | Total for the week. | Earnings for previous weeks. | Total to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Approximate Earnings for week ending 15th Mar. 1913 | | | | |
| G. I. P. Ry. ... | 2790 61 | 1822400 | 1891186 3 | 20784263 |
| A. D. C. Ry ... | 125·88 | 55500 | 472308 | 527808 |
| B.-Kotah Ry ... | 40 29 | 4100 | 33108 | 37203 |
| Total... | 2956·78 | 1882000 | 1941727 4 | 21299274 |
| Earnings for crdg 7 days ending 15th Mar 1·12 | | | | |
| G. I. P. Ry ... | 2791·68 | 1772997 | 1815999 9 | 19939916 |
| A.D.C.Ry | 125·83 | 54910 | 527120 | 582020 |
| B.-Kotah Ry ... | 40·29 | 3573 | 37130 | 40703 |
| Total... | 2957·80 | 1831490 | 1872424 9 | 20555729 |
| Increase or Decrease | | | | |
| G.I.P.Ry | — 1·07 | + 49103 | 751864 | +601267 |
| A.D.C.Ry | + 0·05 | + 593 | —54812 | — 54322 |
| B.-Kotah Ry ... | ... | + 527 | — 4027 | — 3500 |

NOTE.—Corrected with Audited figures upto 31st January 1913.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IF YOU ARE SUFFERING
from any such disease as ECZEMA, SCROFULA, BAD LEGS, ABSCESSES, ULCERS, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, BOILS, PIMPLES, SORES OF ANY KIND, PILES, BLOOD POISON, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, etc., don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and messy ointments which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want and what you must have to be permanently cured is a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering.
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.
THE WORLD FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER
is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities from whatever cause arising, and by rendering it clean and pure can be relied on to effect a complete and lasting cure.
Here is good proof of its efficacy :—
POISONED FOOT CURED
"Some time ago I had an accident to my left foot (ran a nail into it), it fastered, and got so bad that the doctor was called in and said I had poisoned it. For 3 years I was under different doctors and for one year of the three I only went out in a bath chair. Not only during that time did I entirely lose the little toe of my left foot, but a gaping wound came in the inside of the same foot. It was so bad that when I bathed it I fancied I could see the bones. At last I decided to try 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' and with the end of the second small bottle the discharge had stopped, and within a month I could get my foot to the ground. It is as well now as it ever was, of course, very scarred and a toe short, but I am sure I should have been a foot short had it gone on."
"WORTH £5 A DOSE"
"I also recommended it to a Surgeant's wife at Aldershot, whose husband had an open sore for seven years, the result of a sword thrust in Burma. She said she couldn't get him to try it for a long time, but at last he did, and the wound has completely healed. She told me that often after a long march he has writhed in agony and often fainted. When they were leaving to go to another station he came on purpose to say good-b

# TRAIN TRAGEDY.

## PASSENGER'S DYING DECLARATION.

### MYSTERIOUS AFFAIRS NEAR GOALUNDO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 25.

**As a result of a dying declaration recorded by a doctor at Goalundo, before the death of a respectably connected Bengali gentleman named Umesh Chandra Kar, a teacher of the English High School at Goalundo, the District Magistrate of the latter place has directed a charge of murder to be entered, and a vigorous inquiry is proceeding into the case. The deceased was a passenger by a train to Goalundo on the 21st instant, and is alleged to have been brutally assaulted and then thrown out of the train while in motion, near Goalundo station. The gentleman, who appeared to be suffering from severe internal injuries, was taken to a local dispensary at Goalundo, where it was accertained that there was very little hope of recovery. The officer in charge had his dying declaration recorded, in the course of which he made some serious allegations against a constable, whose identity is at present unknown. The uncle of the deceased, who identified the body, having been informed of his nephew's dying declaration informed the police authorities, and the matter was brought to the notice of the District Magistrate.**

## THE AGRA MURDER.

### CLARK CABLING TO KING GEORGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 25.

**H. E. the Viceroy has rejected Lieut. Clark's petition for mercy, and has refused to grant a postponement of the execution to enable a petition to be submitted to his Majesty the King.**

**Clark is cabling to H. M. the King to stay his execution till the submission of his petition.**

## A PASSENGER'S SUICIDE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 25.

**On the arrival of the No. 34 down passenger train at Sealdah station, yesterday morning, a man was found dead, hanging from the ceiling of the lavatory of a third-class compartment The deceased was an up-countryman, aged about 60 years. He had secured one end of his dhoti to a water pipe in the ceiling of the lavatory and the other end he had tied round his neck. When the body was cut down, life was extinct. It is suspected that he travelled with a number of companions, who, on learning of his tragic death, took to flight.**

## PERSIAN RAIDS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 25.

**Two more raids are reported to have occurred on the road from Shiraz to Ispahan. On the 17th inst. a caravan of 193 mules was carried off by Bor Ahmadis, and on the 20th, 100 mules were captured by Arabs and Kasharis.**

## AMUSEMENTS.

### SIR MARK ANTHON.

Probably the only titled artiste on the music hall stage, Sir Mark Anthon arrives in Bombay on Thursday from South Africa, where he has four months been amusing theatre-lovers with his impersonations of leading composers and musicians past and present. The African papers speak in the highest praise of him. He has been engaged with his company of artistes for the Cinema de Luxe and opens for a short season on Saturday, 29th inst. His party consists of the Ricards, and musical family. Mr. Ricard himself is the champion banjoist of the world. There is also a chic comedienne, Miss Olive Best.

The Cinema de Luxe have now amalgamated with the Cinema Theatres company and between them we shall have no cause to complain of having no amusement. They are running their theatres on the same lines as the Cinema de Luxe, and already have companies booked for their theatres for some time to come. Their latest "coup" is to secure the exclusive rights all the films from the famous house of Pathe Freres.

**B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.**—Metre Gauge System.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 8th Mar. 1913, on 1827·66 miles open.

| | Coaching Traffic Receipts. | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts. | Other Earnings (estimated) | Total Earnings |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs |
| Total Traffic for the week ... | 25400 | 310000 | 7000 | 601000 |
| Or per mile of Ry ... | 138 | 186 | 4 | 329 |
| For previous 9 weeks of half-year. | 180400 | 3523000 | 60000 | 5387000 |
| Total for 10 weeks ... | 205800 | 3833000 | 67000 | 5988000 |
| Comparison. | | | | |
| Total for cor. week of previous year. | 231579 | 4040·7 | 7630 | 643256 |
| Per mile of Ry do... | 127 | 221 | 4 | 352 |
| Total to cor. date do... | 2086097 | 4192390 | 79583 | 6378070 |

Decrease for the week ...Rs. 42,256
Do. to date .....Rs. 3,70,070

# SPORTING NEWS.

## POINT-TO-POINT RACES.

### BOMBAY JACKAL CLUB'S ANNUAL MEETING.

We regret that we were unable to publish the following account from a correspondent yesterday :—

On Easter Monday the Jackal Club were "At Home" on the occasion of their annual point-to-point meeting. In spite of the counter attraction of the Polo Tournament held in Bombay on the same day, a good attendance came to Santa Cruz in response to the Club's kind invitation, and I am sure, all of us went away feeling we had thoroughly enjoyed ourselves as the sport was good, the arrangements were excellent, and the hospitality immense.

An attractive position had been chosen close to the parade ground belonging to the Regiment, stationed at Vakola, and an ideal spot it made, what with shady trees, an almost dustless road to drive over and many soldiers of the 95th Russell's Infantry, kindly lent by Lieut.-Col. Lowther, to keep law and order round the shamiana. The interest displayed by the local inhabitants is often inclined to be slightly oppressive on these occasions unless kept well under control.

The course so ably selected by the Stewards lay from Vakola, down the paddy-fields, past the big compound, on to Sahar Church, over the road, across the pipe and straight up the Bomanvadi Valley, round a prominent tree and back over the same course, finishing in front of the Tents ; roughly estimated at 4 1-2 miles. It was generally voted by those who took part in the races to have been one of the best for years past. It was a long punishing course, with nothing but jumps the whole way, as the Stewards had decided to insist that all riders should keep within the boundaries of the valley itself and should not go outside the paddy-fields, which seemed to be a very sound restriction. The racing, as a whole, was good. Of course, in sporting little meetings like these it is often more or less a foregone conclusion, who will win, and yesterday two out of the three races were won by the favourites ; in the other race it was, I believe, generally understood to be a good thing for Mr. Kirke-Smith's Wegmann, but Mr. F. C. Reid on his pony Flyaway, came in a good first with the favourite only third.

The events started punctually at 4 o'clock with a jumping competition for horses, over three jumps a stiff hedge, a mud wall, and a wall topped with cactus. The first hedge proved a stumbling block to some, as the hunting instinct in the horses seemed to convince them of the fact that the top could easily be jumped through, which I admit, was unfortunately true, and some of our well-known jumpers did not do their best in consequence. The competition was well won by Mr. A. K. Graham's Swiveller, with Mr. F. Hanson's Tom Tit second. Taking it all round I should say the class was good. The pony jumping was, owing to few entries, rather a failure, but Mr. N. D. Vakil's Duchess proved successful after a second run against Mr. R. F. R. Cooke's Kinki.

Shortly afterwards, the Hunt Cup was started, Mr. Rounnel's Better Luck was the favourite after a splendid race with Mr. R. C. Lowndes' Kitty succeeded in gaining the verdict by half a length. Kitty had led throughout but on reaching the last flag, Mr. Rounnel, in that skilful way of his, succeeded in snatching the victory on the run in, although he had to go all out to do it. Mr. Clarke on Red o' the Fend filled the third place some short way behind.

In the Pony Hunt Cup the Club's sporting Honorary Secretary rode a great race and finished alone on his pony Flyaway with Mr. D. S. Captain on Florist some twenty lengths behind.

In the last race of the day, the open point-to-point, Mr. M. Rounnel again proved victorious riding Mr. T. D. Moore's Tapu, though hotly pursued throughout by Mr. Crawford's Good Luck ridden by Mr. Ash ; the rest, I am afraid, came in afterwards.

This ended a very bright and interesting programme, and I feel sure it will be generally admitted, the meeting of 1913 was an unqualified success and well worthy of the traditions of that sporting club.

One thing requires mention ; and that is the misfortune that attended certain of the entries, principally that of Mr. W. L. Graham's Blotting Kagas, who has won the Pony Cup for the last three years running and it was thought likely to create a record by winning for the fourth time, a feat never yet accomplished by any one pony. Mr. Landon's Peggy was also a notable absentee, this pony did very well at Mahaluxmi some few weeks back, and it was hoped a great race would ensue between Peggy and Blotting Kagas, but fate decreed otherwise, and neither was able to start.

At the end of the day's events a special race was run over the jumps, by some men of the 95th Russell's Infantry, and it was most exciting watching the temerity with which these soldiers hurled themselves at the obstacles, including the prickly cactus. On the run in, I understand, Subadar Singh won by a short head.

Mrs. Kirby very kindly consented to give the prizes away ; and after this ceremony, a move was made to the station in order to catch the special train to take us back to Bombay. One and all feeling we had spent a pleasant day amidst pretty surroundings of Santa Cruz and Vakola.

The Stewards for the day were:—The Hon. Mr. R. W. L. Dunlop, C.I.E., M.F.H. ; Maj.-Genl. C. F. Gorringe, C.B. ; Sir Henry Procter ; Lieut.-Col. H. Lowther ; Mr. J. A. Lord ; Mr. W. L. Graham ; Mr. Alister Forbes ; Mr. H. F. P. Hearson ; Mr. C. N. Moberley ; Mr. H. W. Ash. Starter :—Mr. Heugh Symons. Judge :—The Hon. Mr. R. W. L. Dunlop, C.I.E., M.F.H. Clerk of the Scales :—Mr. H. E. Standage.

Results as follows :—

### JUMPING COMPETITION FOR HORSES.

Mr. A. K. Graham's Swiveller..... 1
Mr. H. P. P. Hearson's Tom Tit..... 2

Also competed :—Mr. Moberley's Blythe, Mr. Hearson's Down South, Mr. Symon's Arocet, Mr. Turner's Orotaon, Mr. Ash's Pure Gold, Mr. Philipp's Timothy, Capt. Gloster's Macgregor, Mr. Gude's Tokey, Mr. Spence's Harkaway, and Mr. Moore's Scout.

### JUMPING COMPETITION FOR PONIES.

Mr. N. D. Vakil's Duchess ..... 1
Mr. R. F. R. Cooke's Kinke..... 2

Also competed—: Mr. Turner's Tommy, Mr. Bhaduri's Imam.

### THE BOMBAY HUNT CUP.

A point-to-point race, about 4 miles.

Catchweights: English and Colonial 12st. 7lbs., Arabs and C. B.'s 11st. 7lbs. owners up.

1st prize, The Boulton Trophy and a cup; 2nd prize, a cup.

The James Graham Trophy and a cup to be presented to the first competitor who has not previously won this trophy or a horse or pony race of any description other than a scurry and riding a horse who has never won a race, provided there are three such competitors.

Mr. M. Rounnel's Better Luck..... 1
Mr. R. C. Lowndes' Kitty..... 2
Mr. A. W. Clarke's Red o' the Fend ..... 3
Mr. R. E. A. Elliott's Robin ..... 4
Mr. F. Kennedy's The Nut ..... 5
Mr. F. J. Steuart's Autocrator..... 1
Capt. Kuhnhardt's Rosemary ..... 6
Mr. F. B. Sadler's Biscuit .....Fel7

The Race :—Kitty led almost the whole way, until the last flag when Better Luck crept up and won a good race by half a length. Biscuit fell at the Nullah close to Sahar Church, on the homeward journey.

Winner of the Graham Trophy, Mr. R. C. Lowndes.

Pony Hunt Cup, ponies 14-1 and under, distance about 4 miles. Catchweights:—English and Colonials 12st. Arabs and C.B. 11st.

Ponies 13-3 and under, 7lb. allowances. Owners up. First prize The Townsend Trophy and a cup.

The Remington Trophy to be run for under the same conditions as the Graham Trophy for horses.

Mr. F. C. Reid's Flyaway..... 1
Mr. D. S. Captain's Florist..... 2
Mr. B. Kirke-Smith's Degmann..... 3
Mr. H. S. Captain's Chinkara..... 4
Capt. T. Lucas' Flashlight .....(gave up).

Florist led the first part of the course but gave way to Flyaway on the return journey, the latter winning easily by twenty lengths.

Winner of the Remington Trophy : Mr. D. S. Captain.

Open point-to point for horses and ponies. Distance about 4 miles. Catchweights, English and Colonial horses 12st. 7lbs. ; Arabs and C.B.s. horses 11st. 7lb. English and Colonial ponies 14-1 and under, 12st. ; Arabs and C.B.s. ponies 11st.

Allowance of 7lb. for ponies 13-3 and under. Penalty of 7lbs. for horses and ponies not ridden by owner.

Mr. T. D. Moore's Tapu. Mr. M. Rounnel. 1
Mr. T. Crawford's Good Luck...Mr. H. D. Ash 2
Mr. S. Turner Laing's Vulcan. Major Noris 3
Mr. B. C. Reade's Bronzewing..Mr. B. May 4
Mr. M. S. Captain's Tristy .....Mr. D. S. Captain 5
Mr. H. Symons' The Druid...Mr. J. Gove 6

Tapu led throughout and won fairly comfortably from Good Luck by two lengths. A bad third and worse fourth.

## YACHT CLUB RACES.

TEMPIT CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sailed on Monday at 2-30 p. m.

| Names of Boats. | Time Allnces M. S. | Entered by | Time of rcdg. Cted. Vessel. H. M. S. | Corrected Time. H. M. S. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fenella... | 30 8 | Capt Stack | 4 35 15 | 5 47 15 |
| Jenny Wren... | 33 8 | Dr. Goldsmith ..... | 4 31 43 | 5 41 41 |
| Maud..... | 30 4 | Mr. B Hewett .. | 4 34 3 | 5 45 18 |
| Mavourneen... | 30 11 | Mr N. Taylor..... | 4 26 5 | 5 36 3 |
| N Tuxy... | 30 19 | Colonel Carr ..... | 4 37 53 | 5 59 16 |
| Curlew... | 30 8 | Major Carey ... | 4 36 5 | 5 49 25 |

Course—Committee Vessel—S Karanja Port—N Karanja Port—Committee Vessel—Mark Buoy Starboard—Committee Vessel—Length 13·6 miles—Wind S W Strength moderate—won by Mavourneen, 2nd Jenny Wren and 3rd Maud.

METRE CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sailed at 2 40 p.m.

| Names of Boats. | Time Allnces M. S. | Entered by | Time of Arrival. H. M. S. | Corrected Time. H. M. S. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Maya..... | 5 5 | Mr J N Parker. .... | 4 55 10 | 2 7 38 |
| Corrie ... | 5 5 | Mr N B Macbeth.. | 4 57 20 | 2 43 |
| Cynthia.. | 5 5 | Officers, R E ..... | 5 0 7 | 2 12 35 |
| Mynona.., | 5 5 | Mr D Fraser..... | 4 56 33 | 2 9 6 |
| Nelta ... | Scr | Mr H R Sandford | 4 50 23 | 2 10 28 |

Course—Committe Vessel—Sunk Rock Port—Mark Buoy Port—Committe Vessel—Tucker Beacon Port—Committee Vessel—Length 11·3 miles Wind S W Strength moderate—1st prize won by Maya and 2nd Prize won by Mynona.

METER CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sailed at 2·5th instant.

| Names of Boats. | Time Allnces M S. | Entered by | Time of Arrival. H. M. S. | Corrected Time. H. M. S. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Maye..... | 6 7 | Mr. J. N. Parker... | 5 29 54 | 2 47 13 |
| Corrie..... | 6 7 | Mr. N. B. Macbeth | 5 35 52 | 2 53 11 |
| Cynthia... | 6 7 | Officers, R. E..... | 5 30 30 | 2 47 49 |
| Nelta..... | Scr | Mr. H. R. Sandford. | 5 20 46 | 2 50 46 |

Course :—Committee Vessel—S Karanja Port—N Karanja Port—Committee Vessel—Mark Buoy Starboard—Committee Vessel. Length 13·6 miles. Wind N N W. Strength Fresh. 1st prize won by Maya.

"C" CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sailed at 2-40 p m.

| Name of Boat. | Time Allnces H. M. | Entered by | Time of Arrival. H. M. S. | Corrected Time. H. M. S. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fenella ..13 | 11 | Dr. Goldsmith... | 6 17 58 | 3 24 47 |
| Jenny Wren....10 | 21 | Cap. Gloster & Kunhadi.... | 6 14 24 | 3 24 3 |
| Maud.....11 | 18 | Messrs Culbertson and Rich .... | 6 3 9 | 3 11 51 |
| Mavourneen... | 1 53 | Mr N Taylor ..... | 5 56 20 | 3 14 27 |
| Pam.....14 | 7 | Mr. A. G. Holmes.... | 6 7 48 | 3 13 41 |
| Cinths.... | Scr | Cap Welch | 5 43 18 | 3 9 18 |
| Y. Tuxy..15 | 4 | Mr B C Reade ... | 6 43 30 | 3 28 26 |
| Valkyrie..13 | 11 | Mr W. Talbot..... | Did not start | |
| Curlew ... | 4 42 | Mr B Hewett ..... | 5 52 38 | 3 7 56 |
| Cricket ..12 | 14 | Mr T Gregson ..... | 6 41 15 | 3 49 1 |
| Marie-Louise..10 | 21 | Mr K MacIver ..... | Did not start. | |
| Anna.....19 | 12 | Officers, Mint ..... | 6 29 10 | 3 29 58 |

Course :—Committee Vessel—Sunk Rock Port—S. Karanja Port—Committee Vessel. Length 11·3 miles. Wind N.N.W. Strength fresh 1st prize won by Curlew, 2nd prize won by Clutha 3rd prize won by Maud.

Pam saves entrance.

"A" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sailed at 3-0 p.m.

| Names of Boats. | Time Allnces M. S. | Entered by | Time of Arrival. H. M. S. | Corrected Time. H. M. S. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Eileen IV | Scr | Major Mutter & Mr J F Watson | 5 6 22 | 2 6 22 |
| Turquoise | 28 0 | Messrs. Stokes & Preston ... | 5 19 51 | 2 14 15 |
| Isca..... | 33 30 | Mr T S Kennedy . | 5 37 13 | 2 18 33 |
| Mahshuka | 18 40 | Mr W H Hughes... | Did not start. | |
| Melody ...14 | 0 | Officers, R.G.A ... | 5 28 53 | 2 6 29 |
| Ranzo ... | 3 39 | Mr R H Hopkins | 5 29 45 | 9 13 |

Course :—Committee Vessel—N Karanja Port—P and O "B" Buoy Port—Committee Vessel—Mark Buoy Port—Committee Vessel. Length 11-2 miles. Wind N.N.W. Strength fresh 1st prize won by Eileen IV, 2nd prize won by Melody.

"B" CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sailed at 2·50 p.m.

| Names of Boats. | Time Allnces M. S. | Entered by | Time of Arrival. H. M. S. | Corrected Time. H. M. S. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Minx.....12 | 22 | Mr. B. P. Gibbs ..... | Not entered. | |
| Trixie ... | 1 39 | Mr J W Milne. ... | 4 37 50 | 1 46 11 |
| Erin ..... | 4 57 | Mr. M Magill ... | 4 44 17 | 1 48 20 |
| Lylie..... | Scr | Col Street and Mr E. Y. Watson | 4 31 22 | 1 44 22 |

Course :—Committee Vessel—Mark Buoy Port—S Karanja Port—Committee Vessel—Short Course. Length 9·3 miles. Wind N W. 1st prize won by Lylie.

## POONA SECOND EXTRA MEETING.

Saturday, 9th August.

THE NEW STAND PLATE. (Division I.)—Winner, Rs. 1,200; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300. (Division II.)—Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Horses Distance.—6 furlongs.

THE ARAB TRIAL PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 1,200; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300 for Arabs. W. A. reduced 12lbs. Penalties.—Winners since 31st March, 1911; race value Rs. 500 or over; 4lbs.; Rs. 1,000 or over, 7lbs.; twice of race value Rs. 1,000 or over, or of race valne Rs. 1,500 or over, 10lbs.; twice of race value Rs. 1,500 or over, or of race value Rs. 2,000 or over, 14lbs.; oftener of race value Rs. 2,000 or over, 18lbs.; or of race value Rs. 5,000 or over, 21lbs. (Not accumulative.) Allowances—Maidens, 5lbs.; Ponies 14 hands and under, 4lbs. Arabs landed since 1st July, 1912, 4lbs. in addition to any landing Allowance. Distance.—1-1-4 miles.

THE AHMEDNAGAR PLATE,—Winner, Rs. 1,000 ; second, Rs. 300 ; third, Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs which have not won flat race value Rs. 1,000 or over since 31st March, 1911. Distance.—7 furlongs.

THE KARLI PLATE.—Winner, Rs.1,000 second, Rs. 300 ; third, Rs. 200. For Arab ponies 14 hands and under, which have not won flat race value Rs. 1,000 or over since 31st March, 1911. 14 hands to carry 8st. 12lbs., W. I. Penalties.—Winner since 31st March, 1911; once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; thrice, 12lbs. oftener, 16lbs. Distance —6 furlongs.

CLOSED RACES.

THE SUNGAM PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 1,200 ; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300. A Handicap Steeplechase for Horses. Distance.—About 2 1-2 miles.

THE SERVICE PLATE.—Winner, Rs.1,200; second, Rs. 5,00; third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Horses. Distance.—6 furlongs.

ENTRY.

Poona second extra Meeting, Saturday 9tht August.

Rs. 10, to close at 4 P.M., Monday, 4th August, 1913, with for races advertised as over Rs. 1,000 to the Winner Rs. 10 and for races advertised as Rs. 1,000 to the winner Rs. 5. if not struck out before 4 P.M. Thursday, 7 August, 1913. Handicaps will be published by 8 A.M., on Thursday, 7th Aug. 1913.

## POONA THIRD EXTRA MEETING.

Saturday 16th August.

THE MONSOON PLATE (Division I.).—Winner, Rs. 1 000 ; second, Rs. 500 ; third Rs. 300. (Division II.)—Winner, Rs. 1,000 second, Rs. 300 ; third, Rs. 200 A High Weight Handicap for Horses. Distance.—7 furlongs.

THE LOHAGAON PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 1,200 ; second, Rs. 500 ; third Rs. 300 A High Weight Handicap for Arabs. Distance.— 1 mile.

THE HOPEFUL PLATE.—Winner. Rs. 1,000 ; second, Rs. 300 ; third, Rs. 200, For Arabs landed since 1st July, 1912, which have not won flat race value Rs 1,000 or over. W. A. reduced 3 lbs. Penalties—Winners : once, 4lbs. ; twice, 7lb., ; oftener 14lbs. Allowance.—Ponies 14 hands and under 4lb. Distance.—1 mile.

THE DHOND PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 1,200 ; second, Rs. 500 ; third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs 14 hands and under. Distance.—6 furlongs.

THE PONY TRIAL PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 1,000 ; second, Rs. 300 ; third, Rs. 200. A Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under which have not won flat race value Rs. 1,000 or over since 31st March, 1911. Distance.—About 5 furlongs.

CLOSED RACE.

THE CLUB PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 1,200 second, Rs. 500 ; third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs 14·2 and under. Distance.—6 furlongs.

ENTRY.

Poona third extra meeting, Saturday, 16th August. Rs. 10, to close at 4 p. m. Monday, 11th August, 1913, with, for races advertised as over Rs. 1,000 to the Winner Rs. 10, and for races advertised as Rs. 1,000 to the winner Rs. 5, if not struck out before 4 p. m., Thursday, 14th August, 1913. Handicaps will be published by 8 A.M., on Thursday, 14th August, 1913.

## RAWALPINDI RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAWALPINDI, Mar. 25.

The following are the results of to-day's events :—

GIANT PONY PLATE.—Six furlongs.

Mr Sopper's Spring Daisy, 10st. 12lbs. Owner 1
Major Bailey's Joybell, 9st. 11lbs.....Ruiz 2
Mr. G. Smythe's Little Mouse, 7st. Harrison 3

THE PUNJAB ARMY CUP CHASE.—About two miles.

Major Harman's Sir Rupert, 10st. Mr. Doyle 1
Mr. Freer's Tom, 11st. 3lbs. Mr. Higgins 2
Mr. Hurnsby's Highborn, 9st. 12lbs. Capt. Wood 3

C. B. PLATE—One thousand yards.

Mr. Sydney Smith's Acorn, 10st. 12lbs. Mr. Doyle 1
Capt. Lee's Winky, 9st. 6lbs...Northmore 2
Mr. Black's Sea Shell, 10st. 1lb....Owner 3

TRADESMEN'S CUP—About two miles, over steeplechase course.

Capt. Wood's Marconi, 10st. 7lbs...Owner 1
Mr. Sydney Smith's Adalina, 10st. 11b. Mr. Doyle 2
Mr. G. Thomas's Grecian Lady, 10st. 3lbs. Morrison 3

ARAB PLATE.—Five furlongs.

Capt. Furnell's Hyder Beg, 11st. 5lbs. Ruiz 1
Messrs. Lee and Whiteaway's Rockbarton, 10st. 10lbs.....Williamson 2
Major Wood's Moosahad, 9st. Capt Steel 3
Capt. Pilcher's Deenar, 9st. 4lbs. Capt Wood 4

HORSE PLATE.—Five furlongs.

Messrs. Fraser Smith's Good Girl, 9st. 10lbs.....Williamson 1
Capt. Johnson and Thomas' Granite, 9st. 11lbs.....Traban 2
Thakur Sripal Singh's East Pool, 11st. 3lbs..... Northmore 3
Lala Raghobir Prasad's Winsome, 10st. 10lbs.....Melsom 4

# MR. TAFT'S ADMINISTRATION

### WHERE HE HAS FAILED.

In an account of Mr. Taft's administration the Washington correspondent of the "Times" writes :—

It is difficult to be fair to Mr. Taft's Administration. Its failures have been spectacular and its achievements unsensational. Four years of Republican bickering ending in the schism and defeat of the party—such is its political record. In foreign affairs its record is hardly happier. Nor has it been a question of pleasing the people at the expense of party. In a period of restlessness and transition, probity and honest endeavour have failed as a substitute for popular leadership and ability to play the political game.

It is recognized even now that Mr. Taft's Conservatism was never of the cynical type. No impartial person questions his honesty and patriotism. It is felt that he has been the sport of circumstances. It is remembered that the Presidency was forced upon him, and that he was forced upon the people. The worst that can be said of him is that he has been a weak and unskilful politician who allowed himself to be identified with the wrong wing of a divided party. He was, as one of his critics put it, "a good man surrounded by people we knew exactly what they wanted". Thus he has gone under with the Republican organization in the greatest political cataclysm that there has been since the Civil War. It is regretted that it should have been so. It is recognized that he fought squarely according to his rights. It is suspected in many quarters his resistance to popular opinion may prove to have been a useful brake against over impetuous Radicalism ; and the fine way in which he has taken his defeat has made even his enemies admit that political failure need not by any means connote a lack of fine human qualities.

As to Anglo-American relations it is not too much to say that were it not for the deep sympathy that exists between the two people they would be more strained now than at any time since the Venezuela incident. The Manchurian affair doubts as to the soundness of the executions of Mr. Taft's foreign policy; the Canadian reciprocity campaign, entirely legitimate as the project was from the American point of view, was marked by a suicidal lack of tact; and in favouring a discriminatory Panama toll system, the Administration is convicted by the bulk of responsible American opinion of a disregard of international ethics. Were it not for that, it could be justly said that Mr. Taft had failed because his Administration had too much idealism in foreign politics and too little imagination in domestic affairs. Nobody could have been more sincere than Mr. Taft in his championship of the unfortunate arbitration treaties of 1911; yet the treaties were emasculated by a Senate which the President misunderstood.

If it destroys a convenient generalization the Panama business affords a key to much of the weakness of the Administration. Mr. Taft's habits of thought and action have been those of a lawyer rather than of a diplomatist or statesman. A lawyer who has been a Judge is not given to quick and instinctive decisions or to ceaseless self-advertisement. There has been something pathetic in Mr. Taft's position. He has none of the instinct or arts of the party politician. His enemies have magnified his mistakes, and he has been unable to capitalize his achievements.

# FOREIGN CABLE REPORTS.

### STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

| Great Britain. | Continent of Europe. | America. |
|---|---|---|
| Via Teheran Perfect. | Via Teheran Perfect | Via Brest Perfect. |
| Via Turkey Perfect. | Via Turkey Perfect. | Via Valentia Perfect. |
| Via Suez Perfect. | Via Suez Perfect. | Via Direct Cable Perfect. |
| **Australia.** | **China.** | **Africa.** |
| Via Penang Perfect. | Via Penang Perfect. | Via Aden Perfect. |
| Via Amoor Perfect. | Via Amoor Perfect. | Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect. |
| ..... | Via Bhamo Perfect. | Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect. |

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p m. of the 25th March.

NOTICES.

Dilom reports line interrupted to Behbehan. Communication between Behbehan and Ahwaz interrupted. Telegrams for Ahwaz, Mohamerrah, Sonouchter, Dizful should bear instructions "Post Bushire" till further notice (15-5-12).

Telegrams for Hankow can only be accepted at senders risk (27-5-12).

All communication with southern places Philippines interrupted (18-10-12).

Telegrams for Turkey must be in plain language, English, German or Turkish. Telegrams in secret language are not accepted (3-12-12).

Greek administration notify that correspondence with Chi, Tenedos, Salonika, Lemnos, Florina, Kozane, Vodena, Serves, Elasona has re-opened via eastern. Bulgarian administration notify opening to international service Selingrad (Mostapha Pasha) Gorna Djonmai (Djoumaibala) Lozengadi, Kirk Kilisse, Seres, Demir, Hissar, Dedeghadj and Nevrokop. Charges for above mentioned places as for Europe (19-12-12).

Servian administration notify opening to International Service of following places Ptisvich, Chailane, Gostiva, Kossouka, Kratovo, Kitchevo, Prilep, Prustina, Prisren, Sonplie (Uskub), Suentiza, Testovo, Vizes (Keovprulu), Bouchitrou, Botolia (Monastir). Rates for these places same as for Europe (24-12-12).

Montenegrin administration notify opening office at Saint Jean Di Medovo (Sgiobannia D Medua). (24-12-12).

Telegrams for Reunion are accepted without restrictions (17-3-13).

A group of friends and admirers of the late Mr. W. T. Stead have decided to perpetuate the memory of his work by the erection of homes for women workers, to be called Stead Hostels. A donation of £100 has been received from Queen Alexandra.


IN THE PRESS PRICE Rs. 5.

THE

Bombay Gazette.

EXCHANGE TABLES.

(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

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1913

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## BANKS.

### International Banking Corporation.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capital Paid up | .. Gold $ | 3,250,000,00 |
| Reserve Fund ..... | „ „ | 3,250,000,00 |
| Undivided Profits.... | „ „ | 558,288,69 |

LONDON OFFICE:—36, Bishopsgate E. C.—

BRANCHES:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay. | Cebu | San Francisco. |
| Calcutta. | Shanghai. | Mexico. |
| Singapore. | Hankow. | Panama. |
| Hongkong. | Peking. | Colon. |
| Canton. | Yokohama. | Empire. |
| Manila. | Kobe. | |

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and Cable Transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China, and Japan, buys bills of exchange, Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances, from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

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TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SUPPLIED.

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43 Church Gate Street.

### THE ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL (paid up) .....Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 29,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—SIMLA

BRANCHES:—

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest on the accounts of individuals and private firms allowed half yearly at 2½ per cent. per annum to the 31st May next on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 and thereafter at 2 per cent., but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

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SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits received and interset allowed. Rules on application.

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Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

### HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Paid up Capital ..... | $ 15,000,000 |
| Reserve Liability for Proprietors | $15,000,00 |
| Silver Reserve Fund ..... | $17,200,000 |
| Gold Reserve Fund ..... | $ 1,500,000 |

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amoy | Ipoh | Johore |
| Bangkok | Johore | Saigon |
| Batavia | Kobe | San Francisco |
| Bombay | Kuala Lumpur | Shanghai |
| Calcutta | London | Singapore |
| Canton | Lyons | Sourabaya |
| Colombo | Malacca | Taipeh |
| Foochow | Manila | Tientsin |
| Hamburg | Nagasaki | Tsingtau |
| Hangkow | New York | Yokohama |
| Harbin | Pekin | Yloilo |
| Hongkong | Penang | |
| | Rangoon | |

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs.1,00,000 provided the aum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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Agent.

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### THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

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| | |
|---|---|
| PAID UP CAPITAL | .....Rs. 15,00,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | .....Rs. 1,00,000 |

Banking business of every description transacted.

PRESENT RATE for SHORT DEPOSITS.

Payable in 15 day's notice 2½ per cent under Bank Rate.
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NO CHANCE OF LOSING MONEY DEPOSITED IN THIS BANK.

The following figures of the Working Capital show the Bank's progress in 1912

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 31st January, 1912 | ..Rs. | 8,00,000 |
| 30th April, „ | ....Rs. | 24,00,000 |
| 31st July „ | .....Rs. | 52,00,0000 |
| 30th December „ | ....Rs. | 100,00,000 |

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA (C.A.I.B.), London. Manager

### THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL AUTHORISED | .....Rs. 20,00,000 |
| CAPITAL ISSUED | .....Rs. 15,00,000 |
| CAPITAL PAID UP | .....Rs. 9,71,432 |
| RESERVE FUND (in Govt. Papers) | Rs. 9,25,000 |

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

BRANCHES—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D.I. Khan, Ferozpore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Peshawar Cantt, Rawalpindi. Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

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THE
# Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, 26th March 1913.


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## THE BALKANS.

THE rapidity with which trouble may at any time spring up in the Balkans has been vividly illustrated to the world in recent incidents. At a time when the whole diplomatic skill of Europe is endeavouring to define the terms of a fair and lasting agreement, the Greeks and Bulgars must needs publish their differences, and fall to squabbling and actual hand-to-hand fighting; while now the Montenegrins have apparently succeeded in damaging their cause in the eyes of Europe. If there is any truth whatever in the story of forcible conversions to the Orthodox Church among the Catholics of Albania, the Montenegrins will be justly punished by the loss of Russian support. With the best will in the world, Russia cannot back up a people who act with so little sense as to justify Austrian intervention in Albania. There seems little doubt that a Catholic priest has been murdered at Jakova which is now occupied by Montenegrin troops, but it is right in the Albanian Alps; and whether the Austrian or the Montenegrin version of the affair is to be accepted, a grave reproach rests upon the Montenegrin army. What a people! the world will say with despair, to throw away their chances at the critical moment of their history. When it is added that stories of Montenegrin and Servian barbarities have reached and been circulated in the London press, it will be seen how strong is Austria's claim to protect the Albanian people. If these reports spread, Austria will be forced in the name of humanity to take more active measures still.

The Balkans, it is to be feared, we shall have with us for many more years yet to come. The vision, which, for a time dawned on Europe of a great and peaceable Slavonic empire replacing Turkish dominion in the Balkan Peninsula, and contributing to the happiness of the world has already become dim, and, at the present time, the prospect of further quarrels and internecine struggles seems the more likely one in South-Eastern Europe. The outlook is not inspiriting. The impulse, which united the Balkan peoples and nuiled them upon a common foe, seems already to have spent itself; and the political genius which overcame all obstacles in the formation of the League, seems now to have departed from the land. It is too soon to lament, and returning Spring may revive political as well as economic energy throughout the Balkans. King Ferdinand, and his advisers, may again display the same diplomatic and administrative ability which won them battles and fame last October. But, at present, the Balkans are at a dead-lock. Treasure is wasted, and the whole country impoverished by the maintenance of useless armies in the field. The Albanians must be longing for a return of their Turkish rulers who at least left them and their religion alone; and the merchants of Salonika are already feeling the burden which the change of government has imposed. From end to end of the peninsula, there is doubt and uncertainty; and no one is able to forecast the fortunes of the unhappy inhabitants.

The two reassuring features in the situation are that Austria and Prussia have agreed upon the boundaries of the new Albania, and that the Powers are united on the question of the dividing line between Bulgarian and Turkish territory. Jakova, where the priest was slain, is to be handed over to Servia, which seems to promise but a poor time for the Catholics of the district, and Skutari, which the Montenegrins have vainly beseiged for months, is to be included in an autonomous Albania. Ethnical, and, as it now appears, religious, considerations have probably determined the decision of the two Great Powers; and if their united judgment sanctions these allotments, it will certainly not be for the other Powers to interfere. The simple fact that Skutari has resisted so long shows that its inhabitants are not keen on incorporation in Montenegro, and that they have helped the Turkish commanders to maintain the defence. At the eastern extremity of the field of war, the Bulgarians and the Turks still face each other at Chatalja and in Gallipoli, and there has been no change in their positions for many weeks. Adrianople still holds out; and everything is obscure. But the probability is that the Bulgarians will accept the proposed delimitation of Turkish territory in Europe which hands over Adrianople to the Bulgarians, and preserves Gallipoli and the control of the Dardanelles to the Turks. That is more than the Bulgarians asked for at first, and as much as they now probably desire. The object of their asking for a footing on the shores of the Sea of Marmora is not clear unless they wish to squeeze the Turks in other ways. Since the first fortnight of the war, we have believed, as we still do, that the Bulgarians' best policy was to make friends with the Turks; and it seemed for a while as if this was the policy of the principality. The Bulgarians obviously did not want Constantinople, and they were prepared to leave the capital and the whole coast of the Hellespont to the Porte; and why they should now want to put their frontier forward to Rodhosto, no one has explained. In the welter of Balkan politics, perhaps no explanation will ever be forthcoming. What intrigues are going on amid the international conflagrations, no single man now knows. But, in the absence of any declared motive for an opposite course, it is safe to say that Bulgaria will retire from Gallipoli, and be content with the frontier proposed by the Powers.

EDUCATION IN THE C. P.

A RECENT report on education in the Central Provinces, and the resolution, which accompanies it, are of more than ordinary importance as they are designed to give an accurate survey of the educational position of the provinces, since the return of Sir Benjamin Robertson as Chief Commissioner. The resolution states that, during the past five years, there has been a marked advance in activity in all branches of education, and it notes with satisfaction that progress has not been spasmodic. It has been steadily maintained, and the increase in attendance at all classes of institutions has been accompanied by a more than proportionate rise in the numbers of pupils that have advanced to the higher stages of instruction. With the expansion of education the figures of expenditure have risen, and a comparison of the proportions of expenditure derived from the various sources in 1906-07 and 1911-12 shows that local bodies are taking a greater share in bearing the expense of education within their borders. Provided always that the desire for education on the part of a local body does not outrun its discretion in the distribution of its finances, this is a step in the right direction. The increasing desire for collegiate education and the necessity of satisfying it on efficient lines has engaged the attention of the Administration during the *quinquennium*. Considerable grants have been made to Colleges to enable them to provide new buildings or improve existing ones, to equip their laboratories and lecture-rooms, and to obtain grounds for the recreation of their students. The Chief Commissioner believes that the liberality of the administration has been reflected in the growth and improvement of the Colleges, and he will continue to extend further help to them as financial conditions allow. With the assent of the governing body of the College, the administration has proposed to take over the institution and manage it as a Government College. Sir Benjamin Robertson notes with satisfaction the the progress of the College of Science towards higher scientific teaching. An Engineering School, on what he believes to be a practical basis, is in course of construction, and will be amalgamated with the College. When funds permit, it is his intention to transfer the entire institution from its present situation to a more suitable site, and to accommodate it in buildings adapted to its special needs. The Chief Commissioner has every sympathy with the demand for a Central Provinces University, both from the practical as well as from the sentimental point of view. When the time is ripe, he hopes that the aspirations of the people in this respect will be fulfilled. Meanwhile progress is being achieved in less ambitious directions, and enough is being done to convince us that the educational policy, which is being followed in these provinces, is not only active, but effective.

LEPROSY IN ENGLAND.

WE do not know what has alarmed the Greenwich Borough Council—whether it is the new theory of transmission of infection by goats, or what it is—but they have got a great scare about leprosy. They have made it a notifiable desease, and have asked the Metropolitan Asylums Board to express their willingness, with the consent of the Local Government Board, to provide hospital accommodation for the treatment of cases. In reply, the General Purposes Committee have recommended the Board to inform the Greenwich Borough Council that they are "not prepared to endorse the view that special hospital accommodation is necessary for cases of leprosy, either in the interests of the public health or of the lepers themselves." This view is borne out by the Board's medical officer and the experience of the Local Government Board. There is only one recorded instance, he says, of a previously healthy person developing the disease in the British Isles. Leprosy, he admits, is contagious, but in a low degree, and prolonged and intimate contact are necessary to permit of the spread of infection. Hence the official conclusion is that lepers who can be maintained in their own homes with proper sanitary precautions and that those living in unhygienic conditions can be treated in the London hospitals and infirmaries without any risk to the other inmates. For all we have ever heard of leprosy in England, the idea of provision of special accommodation is ridiculous. We should like to have some of these nervy Greenwich Councillors with us in Bombay, where lepers may still be seen with unpleasant frequency in spite of strengthened regulations.

MEDICAL RELIEF.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel Manifold, Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals in the United Provinces, the other day, gave an instructive account of the working of travelling dispensaries under his supervision, to the local Legislative Council. In the scattered districts of the provinces, a great extension of medical relief has been effected, and the agency is found to have done much to gain the confidence of the people and impress upon them that Government is looking closely after them in their affliction. For the United Provinces it is claimed that they were the first to evolve a systematised organisation by which relief may be carried to the door of the villager and have not been content with a meredesultory effort, to cease almost as soon as it has been begun. The success of the travelling dispensaries in the United Provinces is attributed to the ready support which was given to them by all classes of the community who have recognised their enormous potentialities for good. In one large village on two visits, a Civil Surgeon lately performed seventy-two operations for cataract. No operations had ever been previously performed there, and there is no doubt but that he tapped the reserve of many years, and that most of those who composed it would have remained blind without ever venturing a journey to a hospital.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. "Marmora" arrived at Suez from Colombo on the morning of the 23rd instant.

THE Hon. Lt.-Col. Pinhey, British Resident and the Misses Pinhey, left Hyderabad for Ooty last evening.

THE 18th Infantry, which will be released from bondage at Aden next relief season by being sent from that defectable place to Dehra Ismail Khan, is the old Alipore Regiment, which was raised in June 1795, and became the 18th Bengal Native Infantry in 1860 after the organisation and the transfer of the Company's troops to the Imperial Army. The 18th was raised at Calcutta in the June of 1875 by Captain H. do Castro, of Bengal Services, and it is still remembered as the "Castor-kapultaun." It was also the 22nd Bengal Native Infantry, for some time the 18th Rajput Infantry, and ten years ago got its present designation. The 11th took part in the Burmese War of 1885-87, and bears the honour of "Burma 1885-87" on its regimental colours.

## CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 22.

Easter is early this year; it could hardly have come sooner, for the earliest date for the celebration of the Resurrection is March 22, and the latest April 25. The last time Easter Sunday fell on March 23, was in 1845, and most of us will be dead before the incidence recurs. I do not state these facts to air my knowledge of the Ecclesiastical Calendar, but to introduce a subject of more practical consequence. After our strenuous season we are naturally glad of the present recess, but, all things considered, we would have been well content to put it off for three weeks at least. The weather in Calcutta at the moment is by no means unbearable; our electric fans are whirling, it is true, but not at full speed. The temperature of the room in which I am writing is 78 degrees Fahr., and I could really dispense with the fan without much discomfort. Three weeks hence the weather will be very trying and then would be the time to knock off business and cease the social grind in order to fly to the mountain-tops or the sea-coast for rest and recuperation to fit us for the long spell of hot weather which ends with the Pujas, that magnificent Bengalee institution, the like of which is unknown in any other part of India. The Pujas this year begin on October 6th; so that, after the Easter holidays we shall have six solid months of hard labour before us, unrelieved by a single substantial week-end. It is not a cheerful prospect, and it makes one long for a more logical distribution of work and play in a climate so exacting as ours. Between Easter and the Pujas we have four public holidays, but they are far between. One falls on a Friday, the other two on Mondays. To the "burra saheb" this means three short week-ends, but not so to the "chota saheb." The remoteness of health resorts from the capital makes a day at a time of little use to the ordinary toiler. A trip to Darjeeling takes nearly 24 hours; one to Ranchi or Puri more than twelve hours. What is there left but a trip on the Hooghly or a picnic in the Botanical Gardens? Neither is bad in its way if one does not mind insipid sandwiches or the simple life, but the invigoration that follows is nothing to brag about. No, in facilities for a change of air Bombay is incomparably better placed than Calcutta, and with two Easter holidays on my hands I look back pensively to the time when I could have spent them with profit at Matheran, Khandalla or even Poona. Fortunately, our beautiful maidan is almost at its best just now. The turf is green and springy under foot, and after sunset the air is delightful. Some people are inclined to grumble that so much of this great lung is congested by hordes of hockey players; it is a selfish complaint which one must be distempered to make. Hockey and football are the great diversions of the hot and rainy months; hundreds play the game; but tens of thousands look on with excited delight. Sport and the electric fans have combined to revolutionize the conditions of our hot weather, with the consequence that the resident population from the end of March to the beginning of November is more than five times larger than ten years ago.

Visitors to Calcutta are apt to express themselves in admiration of the numerous statues of Viceroys which adorn our maidan; residents do not always share this enthusiasm; there are some statues whose room would be better than their company. In this category our Aryan brother would doubtless place the statue of Lord Curzon which is now ready to be unveiled. It is intended for the Victoria Memorial, but, as that stupendous monument of the Imperial idea will not be completed for many years to come, it was necessary to find it a temporary resting place. The Committee who collected the funds and placed the order thought it would be best to erect the statue on the strip of esplanade opposite St. Paul's Cathedral. This was near the Victoria Memorial, and it would be easy to shift the bronze effigy to the Valhalla for which it must ultimately go. When Lord Curzon heard of the design, he was furious, and objected with all the vigour at his command. "Why man," he said to Sir Patrick Playfair, "nobody will see it there." The little Scotch courtier was distressed and at once cabled to the Committee to stay their sacrilegious hands. Subsequently he sent a second cable that Lord Curzon, after due consideration, had selected a spot halfway between the Outram and Dufferin statues on the maidan, nearly opposite the pavilion of the Royal Calcutta Golf Club. Here it was bound to be the cynosure of all eyes. "O fortunatam, natam, me consule, Romam!" The Committee approached the military authorities in fear and trembling, but, strange to say, the presumption of the ex-proconsul carried all before it, and H. E. Lord Hardinge agreed to come down from Delhi to unveil it. That part of the programme had to be cut out and it will fall to the lot of Lord Carmichael to panegyrize a ruler whose ability was equalled only by his vanity.

While the P. W. D. was setting up the pedestal and central figure, one of the most favourite walks in the city was obstructed by a litter of stones, and ropes and beams; but, now that things have been cleared up a bit, I must in all honesty say that in making his choice Lord Curzon had an eye to picturesque environment. The statue itself is a fine work of art and will help to set off a boulevard of which we Ditchers are very vain. After his famous, or infamous, Convocation speech, and the no less famous or infamous Partition of Bengal, Lord Curzon became "anathema maranatha" to the Bengalee Hindus, but he never ceased to be the hero of the European population and the Mahomedans, who still remember him with pride and affection. Both these sections believe that he better deserved a statue than any Viceroy since Dalhousie, and rejoice to see it so conspicuously placed. The trouble will come when it is to be removed to the Victoria Memorial. From the European angle of vision that would be to put it out of sight. The contention is not unreasonable and I fancy Lord Curzon will fall in with it, much as he would like his counterfeit presentment to be identified with the monument to the Great White Queen.

It is said that Lord Carmichael will unveil the Curzon statue before leaving for Cooch Behar to join the Maharaja's big annual shoot. It was whispered some time back that he would also attend the nuptials of Prince Jit, the Maharaja's second brother, and Princess Prabita of Baroda; but that marriage is off owing to the opposition of the father of the bride-elect. It would have been an excellent match for Cooch Behar; on the other hand Prince Jit is a fine type of the modern sporting, anglicised Indian prince, and, as there is every chance of his succeeding to the "gadi," the Gaekwar's opposition is not sound on political grounds. He may have others, more weighty, in his mind. Of this I am no judge. Outsiders think that he would do well to humour the young couple, who are reported to be very much in love with each other.

From Cooch Behar Lord Carmichael returns to Calcutta to sample our April weather and then goes on to Darjeeling, where he will stay until June, which month is to be spent at Dacca. Government House, Calcutta, will be tenanted for a few weeks in July, thereafter the Shrubbery at Darjeeling will be the social hub of the presidency until the Calcutta season comes round again. At present his Excellency is in residence at Barrackpore, where, on Tuesday last, in a quiet genial way he celebrated his 54th birthday. He motors into Calcutta almost daily to transact public business, but during Holy Week he has set a good example of excluding all social frivolity. On Saturday last he presided as Rector at the annual Convocation of the University of Calcutta.

Sir Asutosh Mookerjee, the Vice-Chancellor, delivered a portentous address, much too heavy for a sultry afternoon. It was difficult to keep one's eyes open as he was ruling it off in thunderous monotone. The printed text filled seven columns of our leading daily. From beginning to end it was a defence of his own policy and a justification of the Calcutta University. Reading between the lines, it was easy to see that Sir Asutosh believes his citadel is seriously threatened by the new Dacca University and in this belief he is by no means alone; it is not too much to say that none of the alumni of the Calcutta University but fears that Dacca will be deliberately fostered by the Government at the expense and to the discredit of Alma Mater. The battle of the Universities has only just begun; I shall be agreeably mistaken if it does not, in the near future, rage more viciously, aye, more murderously than the agitation for the repeal of the Partition. The "badrlog," the class who pass examinations with the idea of obtaining employment in Government service, or, failing that, in mercantile firms, are sullen with discontent that the supply is far in excess of the demand. They are ripe for plots and strategems, and the Public Services Comission has found mischief for their idle hands to do. The cult of the bomb is not dead in Bengal; it has been dormant more or less since the Royal visit, but it shows signs of awakening, and the spur is the unanimous opposition of Europeans, official and non-official, to simultaneous examinations for the Indian Civil Service. On Monday, explosives were enclosed in letters addressed to the editors of those English papers which have been most outspoken in denouncing the Indian demand They went off and hurt inoffensive native menials in the G.P.O. It is unlikely that this form of futile assault will be repeated, but the ingenuity of the anarchist is not exhausted, and it may not be long before we hear of it breaking out in a fresh place. I have no desire to exaggerate the importance and significance of the squibs of St. Patrick's Day, but it would be dishonest to say that they have not considerably upset the Government of Bengal, especially Lord Carmichael, who has gone out of his way to placate Indian opinion and encourage the educated classes to take a sane view of life. There is no man so sensitive to criticism as the educated Bengalee, and there is none so prone to abuse and vilify his critic. This characteristic, I am sorry to say, clouds the utterances of the Bengalee Press, and makes for anarchism among the "badrlog." The modern Bengalee's notion of sympathy is soft sawder unalloyed, its insincerity does not matter a button; but tell him the plain, unvarnished truth in all kindness and you are a monster who deserves to be bombed.

At the meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council, on Monday, Sir William Duke introduced a Bill to further amend the law in force in Bengal relating to public gambling. He made a sensible speech in support, in the course of which he said it was the intention of the Government to exempt betting on horses when it occurs in the enclosures controlled by the Royal Calcutta Turf Club. No bigger compliment could have been paid to the Stewards, who are represented in the Council by Sir Allan Arthur, and it must make the Stewards of the W.I.T.C. feel very cheap. Turf betting is hardly an evil in Calcutta; in fact, it is more innocuous than speculation in shares. Even the sweeps run by every club in the city, by charitable institutions, and unlicensed bookmakers, do little or no harm. They are all above board and one gets value for one's money. Besides, they do not kindle a furore of gambling among the lower classes, as was the case with "bursatka-sutta" and cotton figure wagering. The police can put a stop to them if they care to, but that generally they do not care is pretty good evidence that sweeps and lotteries as conducted in Calcutta are not demoralising; on the contrary, the best of them materially assist the sacred cause of charity. In this attempt to suppress the worst evils of gambling, Lord Carmichael, who is himself a genuine sportsman, has used his Australian experience with tact and balance. There is no serious opposition to his Bill, either from those who love a wager, or the goody-goody who think all betting a sin. There would not be a higher tribute to the human instinct and commonsensibility of a ruler who, to parody Goldsmith, is truly an abridgement of all that is pleasant in man, "omnium horarum homo."

Dhalbhoom and defamation! I am tempted to stuff an Easter egg with a story which has made much mirth for the Royal Exchange, but perhaps I had better keep it for Whitsun, piously hoping that it will not be addled by then. The Marwarris have a pun on "dhal" and "boom" which is not savoury, but expresses the public view of this new search for Eldorado. How sang John Davidson, the poet of revolt:

Sing hey for the journalist!
He is your true soldado;
Both time and chance he'll lead a dance,
And find out Eldorado.

That's what bothers, Mr. Swinhoe, the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

## AHMEDABAD NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Mar. 24.

Just when we all had had about enough of the quietness of Lent, Mr. Nowrojee Pestonjee Vakil, C.I.E., came to the rescue by giving a large garden party at the Nowrojee Hall, Shah-i-bagh, in honour of his nephew, the Hon. Sardar Khan Bahadur Rustomjee Jehangirjee Vakil. There was a fine turn-out of European and Indian ladies and gentlemen, and the lovely garden was looking its best, especially the part devoted to roses. After a photograph of some of the guests had been taken, the refreshments, which were on a most sumptuous scale, were zealously attacked and enjoyed by all. Thereupon our host, in a neat speech, in which he appropriately referred to the many excellent qualities of head and heart possessed by the chief guest of the afternoon, and used by him for the furtherance of the public weal, invited us to drink to the health of his nephew, Rustomjee. A most cordial response was made, and the Sardar Khan Bahadur returned his grateful thanks in a few well-chosen words. The band of the 7th (D. C. O.) Rajputs was present, delighting us all by its music. One of the guests, a Scot in kilts, very kindly obliged us by giving us a few tunes on the national instrument, to the special delight of a few brother Scots who were present. It was quite dark before all the guests had left, after having spent a very enjoyable evening.

# MONTENEGRO PROTESTS.

## COMPLAINT TO THE POWERS.

### REPLY TO AUSTRIA'S FOUR NOTES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CETINJE, Mar. 25.

A circular Note to the Powers from Montenegro complains of the action of Austria-Hungary with reference to Scutari, which Montenegro regards as a breach of neutrality.

Montenegro will, however, take steps with a view to the departure of the civil population from Scutari.

A Note has also been handed to the Austrian Legation, informing Austria of Montenegro's decision, and of her protest to the Powers.

SUBJECTS OF DISPUTE.

LONDON, Mar. 25.

Reuter states that Austria presented to Montenegro altogether four Notes—the first with regard to the treatment of the captain of the "Skodra"; the second in connection with the murder of the priest; the third regarding the forcible conversions to the Orthodox faith; and the fourth, with reference to Scutari.

All the Notes were strongly worded, and demanded satisfaction without delay, including the re-conversion of converts by the Catholic Archbishop at Prizrend.

Montenegro replied, promising an investigation into the matter of the "Skodra," and agreeing to an inquiry by the Archbishop of Prizrend into the alleged murder of the priest. She disagreed, however, with the proposal that the Austrian Consul should take part therein, and proposed a mixed commission of Austrian and Montenegrin civilians to investigate the conversions.

She has refused so far to reply on the subject of Scutari.

Austria accepted the reply on the first and third points, but rejected it with regard to the murder of the priest.

## BALKAN BOUNDARIES.

### SETTLEMENT OF AN IMPORTANT QUESTION.

LONDON, Mar. 25.

Reuter learns that the Powers have agreed upon the boundaries of northern and north-eastern Albania. Hence, further military operations are unnecessary, as the result will in no way affect the decisions of the Powers.

With this thorny question settled, there is little anxiety as to the outcome of the Austro-Montenegrin incident.

It is declared that the Austrian warships, which are still in Dalmatian waters, do not intend to interfere with the Servian transports.

## ATTACK ON ADRIANOPLE.

### EASTERN DEFENCES CARRIED BY STORM.

SOFIA, Mar. 25.

A general attack upon all advanced positions at Adrianople this morning resulted in all fortified points on the eastern side being carried by assault.

The following telegram has been received by the Consulate-General, Ottoman Empire, Bombay:—

"Sublime Porte, 23rd March. The day before yesterday the enemy bombarded the town of Adrianople; no damage was done whatever. Yesterday there was no change in the general situation."

## BIG TURKISH SURRENDER.

CETINJE, Mar. 25.

Djavid Pasha with an army of fifteen thousand men surrendered to the Servians at the Staumbi River in Albania between Durazzo and Monastir.

## FIGHTING IN TRIPOLI.

### FREQUENT ARAB RAIDS UNDER ABLE LEADER.

ROME, Mar. 24.

The Italians have been frequently harassed by raids of Arabs under the able leadership of Baruni Bey, an ex-member of the Turkish Parliament for Tripoli, who has established a regular Government in the interior.

With a view to stopping the raids, two Italian columns, yesterday, attacked and stormed at the point of the bayonet some strong positions southward of Garian. The Arabs left 220 dead on the field. The Italian casualties were 24 killed, and 133 wounded.

## THE SUFFRAGETTES.

### HURT TO SYLVIA PANKHURST'S EYES.

LONDON, Mar. 25.

The Suffragettes, yesterday morning, set fire to an empty house at Beckenham. The fire was quickly discovered, however, and extinguished. The damage was slight.

Miss Sylvia Pankhurst is in a nursing home. It is stated that some blood vessels in her eyes have burst, as the result of forcible feeding.

# IN CASE OF WAR.

## BRITAIN'S MILITARY OBLIGATIONS.

### NO SECRET TREATY TO FIGHT IN EUROPE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Mar. 25.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Asquith replying to three questions on the subject of British military obligations on the Continent emphasised the point that Great Britain was not under any obligation that was not public and known to Parliament, and which compelled her to participate in any war.

## PATH OF THE TORNADO.

### WHOLESALE DESTRUCTION OF HOUSES.

OMAHA, Mar. 25.

The death-roll as the result of the tornado amounts to 140, while 350 houses have been destroyed and 1,250 others damaged. Thirty members of the audience in a cinematograph theatre were buried in the ruins. The damage to buildings is principally in the residential section and the suburbs. Four adjacent villages have been wiped out. The heavy rain prevented a conflagration, though many houses were burnt.

LONDON, Mar. 25.

A tornado has swept the southern part of Terre Haute, Indiana. It is reported that fifty persons have been killed and 300 injured.

The death-roll at Omaha in consequence of the tornado, according to the latest reports, numbers 152; at Yutan 16; Berlin 7; Terra Haute 18; Council Bluffs 12; Chicago 5; and at other points visited by the storm each two or three.

Reports are still coming in of enormous damage done by the tornado. In Indiana it was followed by floods, and several towns were submerged. Five persons are already reported drowned. Stock and crops have been ruined and people are fleeting to the hills.

## PERSIAN FINANCE.

### CONDITIONS ATTACHED TO NEW ADVANCE.

LONDON, Mar. 25.

Replying to Sir John Lonsdale, in the House of Commons, Mr. Acland said that the only conditions affecting the advance to Persia of £100,000 by Britain and Russia were in respect of interest, repayment, and security. He hoped that those would be settled in a few days.

The expenditure of the loan would be controlled by the Treasurer-General. A large portion was required for overdue salaries, and some money would be ear-marked for the province of Fars.

## THE DEAD KING.

### ROYAL PRINCES GUARD THE BODY.

ATHENS, Mar. 24.

The lying-in-state of the late King George is most impressive, the King being regarded as having died on the battle-field.

There is a guard of honour of Royal Princes and officers, standing erect and motionless, and great, silent crowds are passing before the coffin.

## ACCIDENT TO THE SPEAKER

LONDON, Mar. 25.

Mr. Lowther, the Speaker of the House of Commons, has fractured his wrist in a motor accident.

## THE AMERICA CUP.

LONDON, Mar. 25.

The New York Yacht Club has cabled to the Ulster Yacht Club declining to reconsider Sir Thomas Lipton's challenge.

## A RAINY EASTER.

LONDON, Mar. 25.

A rainy, squally bank-holiday kept Londoners at home. Members of the House of Commons were disappointed of their holiday as Parliament was sitting.

## FOOTBALL AT HOME

LONDON, Mar. 25.

In the International Rugby match at Cork, Ireland beat France by 24 points to nil.

## OBITUARY.

The death is announced of Lady Dorothy Nevill.

[Lady Dorothy Nevill who was a daughter of Horatio Walpole, the 3rd Earl of Oxford, was the author of the famous volumes of reminiscences entitled "My Own Times" and "Under Five Reigns," which so startled the British aristocracy last year and in 1910 by their naive revelations. She was also the author of a history of the "Walpoles, Earls of Oxford" and "Recollections," both of which were published in 1906. "Leaves from the Note-book of Lady Dorothy Nevill" followed in 1907, and "More Leaves" in 1908. Lady Dorothy had travelled a great deal in France, Germany and Italy.]

Gas under high pressure is by far the, cheapest and most powerful illuminant known and is particularly suitable for mills, big shops, godowns railway stations all large open spaces and streets.

# VETERAN'S DEATH.

## VISCOUNT WOLSELEY PASSES AWAY.

### DISTINGUISHED MILITARY CAREER.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Mar. 25.

The death is announced of Viscount Wolseley, at Mentone.

[Garnet Joseph, 1st Viscount Wolseley (cr. 1885), K.P., P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., D.C.L., LL.D., O.M., Field Marshal; Col Royal Horse Guards; Gold Stickin-Waiting; Col.-in-Chief of the Royal Irish Regt.; Hon. Col. of the Royal Canadian Regt. of Infantry since 1899, was born in 1833, the eldest son of Major Garnet Joseph Wolseley, and entered the Army at the age of nineteen. The following is a summary of this distinguished soldier's career:—He entered the Army in 1852 and rose to be Captain in 1855; Major 90th Foot, 1858; Lieut.-Col. 1859; Col. 1865; served with 80th Foot in Burmese War, 1852-53 (medal) in Crimea with 90th Light Infantry (severely wounded, despatches, brevet of Major, medal with clasp, Knight of the Legion of Honour, 5th class Medjidie, Turkish medal), Lucknow and defence of Alumbagh (despatches, Brevet Lieut.-Col., medal with clasp); served in China, 1860 (medal and two clasps); appointed D.Q.G. Canada, 1867 (K.C.M.G., C.B.); commanded Red River Expedition, 1870; A.A.G. Headquarters, 1871-74; command of troops on the Gold Coast, 1873; during the war with the Ashantees (Maj.-Genl., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., medal with clasp; received thanks of Parliament and a grant of £25,000 for "courage, energy, and perseverance" in the conduct of the Ashantee War, presented with freedom of the city of London, and a sword of the valour of 100 guineas, 1874; Governor of Natal, 1879 (G.C.B., medal with clasp); Quartermaster-General of the Forces, 1880; Adjutant-General, 1882-85; Commander-in-Chief of Expeditionary Force to Egypt, 1882 (received thanks of Parliament, raised to Peerage, grant of £30,000, general medal with clasp, 1st class Osmanieh, Khedive's star); of the Gordon Relief Expedition, 1884-85 (received thanks of Parliament, raised to Viscounty, two clasps); Adj.-Genl. to the Forces, 1885-90; Commander of the Forces in Ireland, 1890-95; Gen 1882; Field-Marshal 1894; Commr.-in-Chief of the Army, 1895-1900. Publications: The Soldiers's Pocket-Book for Field Service 5th ed. 1886; Life of the Duke of Marlborough, 1894; Decline and Fall of Napoleon 1895; The Story of a Soldier's Life 1903. Heir to Viscounty (under special remainder) d. Hon. F. G. Wolseley.

The story is told of how "Lord Wolseley of Cairo and of Wolseley in the county of Stafford" (to give him his full title) got his captaincy. It was in the dreary, murderous Crimean days. One nice, raw morning he learned, to his delight, that he was gazetted as Captain—and, no doubt, to his surprise as well, for he was still under the age at which he would have become eligible for promotion. But after a little while he saw, to his surprise and disgust, that his promotion was cancelled. What could it mean? He knew not. But he interpreted the unpleasant announcement as a personal slight, and on the instant he sent in a brief, pithy, but respectful intimation that if his captaincy was not forthwith confirmed, he would resign his lieutenant's commission, and leave the Service. The youngster meant what he said; and that his comrades, superiors and all, knew pretty well. Again the military big-wigs changed their minds, and "Mr. Wolseley" got his captaincy a second time. But what was the secret of it all? Why, Lieutenant Wolseley had been promoted under the impression that he had risen from the ranks! That, as a reward for his gallantry. But when it was discovered that he had not risen from the ranks, the authorities hastened to correct their mistake by making him retrace his step up the official ladder. But what if they had taken him at his word, and allowed him to resign? It was a risky threat on the youngster's part. It is curious to think of Lord Wolseley of Cairo owing his captaincy to a mistake.

The Irish claim Lord Wolseley as a countryman. He was born in Ireland; so was his father before him; and his grandfather, too, we believe. And yet Lord Wolseley was an Englishman, just as he would have been an Englishman, and not a Hindoo, had he himself, his father and grandfather been born in Calcutta. The Wolseleys of Ireland are an old Staffordshire family, who had lands in the county before the Conquest. One of his ancestors, Sir Charles Wolseley, represented Staffordshire in the reigns of Charles I. and Charles II. The Irish branch of the family migrated to the sister isle so long ago that a member of it, a Colonel Wolseley, commanded the Enniskillens at the Battle of the Boyne. The Irish Wolseleys were always staunch loyalists. Lord Wolseley's grandfather, younger son of Baron Wolseley of Mount Wolseley, in County Carlow, was a cavalry officer, who after seeing service on the Continent retired from the Army, took holy orders and became rector of a parish in County Monaghan. Lord Wolseley himself was born in 1883, at Golden Bridge House, near Dublin. There he was brought up, and educated, until 1852, when, in his nineteenth year, and with the appointment of ensign in the 80th Regiment, he left home for the Burmese wars.

Lord Wolseley's officers in the Egyptian campaign used to say that he was as heard as a nail, and had the constitution of three horses. He is tough, anyhow. He would take a good deal of killing. "He's a dead un," exclaimed the surgeon, when, in the trenches before Sebastpol, he came across the blood-covered and almost undistinguishable body of young Wolseley. "I'm worth a good many dead men yet," muttered the supposed corpse. In a few weeks the supposed "dead 'un" was as hale, hearty, and lively as ever. Lord Wolseley had more cuts, bruises, and all but fatal wounds than any man of his rank in the army; and he had been in a greater number of desperately hot places than any man of his rank. He was badly wounded with a storming party in Burmah. In the Crimea he was always escaping death by the skin of his teeth. Not once only, when talking amidst a group of his fellow-soldiers, did he find himself, on the sudden plunge of a shot, the sole survivor among them. And as in the Crimean War, so in the Indian Mutiny, Wolseley was sure to be pushing ahead wherever the fight was hottest.

It was not pluck alone that brought young Wolseley so conspicuously to the front. His versatility had a great deal to do with it, for he was a capital engineer, a quick draughtsman, well up in the science of fortification, and a deft hand with carpenters' tools. That was how, though an Infantry officer by commission, he served as Assistant-Engineer in the Crimea. Captain Rathbone Low tells us tha Wolseley, even as a boy of fourteen, used to practise handicrafts and study engineering at the same time that he studied, or rather devoured, histories of wars and descriptions of battles. A striking case of the child being the father of the man. Wolseley's ancestors were a race of soldiers; and he himself became a soldier by hereditary instinct, one might say. For the rest, he was the carver of his own fortunes. Some unfriendly critics said that the newspapers made him. But if there hadn't been the stuff in him not all the "cracking up" in the world would have raised him to his high position. It was his skill and indomitable pluck that, in spite of no end of croaking predictions brought the Red River Expedition to a triumphant end. The same must be said of the Coomassie Expedition. The military critics of Germany—and there are none higher—have agreed in regarding the famous night march on Tel-el-Kebir as a stroke of genius. Wolseley had one great quality for which the German Generals, from Moltke downwards, had the profoundest respect; a quality which stamps the true commander, a quality which is more indispensable in mordern times than at any period of the world's history—we mean the foresight which enables a commander to calculate his movements, and their probable results, to a nicety, even long before the movements take place. Fort Garry, Coomassie, Cairo, were entered punctually almost to the hour which Wolseley had predicted weeks, or even months before.

With his thirty eight years of hard work in Burmah, Russia, India, Canada, South Africa, Egypt, the Soudan behind him, Lord Wolseley looked youthful. The oldest thing about him was the colour of his hair—which had been white for years. He was short lithe, wiry, active; his clear steady, shrewd eyes always with an alert expression. Somehow or other he always looked best in campaigning garb, of brown sandy-coloured cloth, than in regulation full dress, with its gaudy tags, buttons, and feathers. Some of the old fogies at the Horse Guards were wroth with him because in his magazine article he compared the British General in full dress to an organ-grinder's monkey, in its coat and feathered hat. Granting the appositeness of the comparison, one might have imagined that all the organ-grinders in Europe were congregated at Aldershot when on a certain occasion the German Emperor witnessed the review there. On that occasion Lord Wolseley wore his organ-grinder's feathers—not that he loved them; he was forced to. The toughest foes whom Lord Wolseley encountered were the old-fashioned martinets at home. He wanted to abolish mediævalism in the Army, and the old-fashioned ones put no end of obstacles in his way. They were furious with him for his advocacy of short service, for his hostility to the old system by which the officerships of the Army were kept as a preserve for rich aristocrats. In later years he gave new proofs of his versatility by engaging in writing and lecturing. He was a good popular lecturer. In one of his lectures he candidly expressed his belief that the newspaper was by far the best educator nowadays.

## BRITAIN AND AVIATION.

LONDON, Mar. 25.

In the House of Commons Colonel Seely was hotly questioned with regard to the adequacy of the Army aviation programme.

The War Minister insisted that "We have 101 aeroplanes, which are efficient and we shall have 148 at the end of May".

## BENGAL PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 25.

At the Bengal Provincial Conference held at Dacca, Moulvi Wazedate Ahmed moved a resolution urging the Hindus and Mahomedans to buy Turkish bonds and make united efforts to bring about a union between the Hindus and the Mahomedans. It was strongly supported by several Hindu and Mahomedan gentlemen, including Mr. B. N. Bose, who proposed to purchase at least ten bonds and further proposed to start an organisation through the Red Crescent Society for the sale of Turkish bonds about which, it was said, there was absolutely no risk or danger. The proposal was adopted with great enthusiasm.

## THE CORNER IN "BROACH."

There has been considerable excitement though, without much reason, writes our commercial correspondent, over the Corner in Broach cotton, which terminated yesterday. Several letters have appeared in the papers regarding the Broach settlement, and various reasons have been given for a reduction to be made in the Official rates for Broach quoted to-day. The rates fixed by the Committee of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association are Rs. 349 for good Broach and Rs. 353 for fine Broach, and anyone who has followed the course of the market for Broach for the last fortnight must admit that the Committee, after due consideration, has exercised discretion and judgment in fixing these rates. The corner in Broach has been skillfully managed by "Bulls," who saw their opportunity and took it. It was merely a question of comparatively small receipts by a given date, and large requirements; one of supply and demand. The "Bulls" stood the risk of the former while they assisted in increasing the latter, and has the position of the "Bears" been strong enough to break the rates, as it has been on other occasions, and as they attempted to do this time, the bulls would have fared as badly as the "Bears" have now fared. There is a natural soreness on the part of the latter at their defeat and loss, but it is the fortune of war.

The Earl of Donoughmore has been elected Grand Master of Irish Freemasonry in succession to the late Duke of Abercorn.

Viscount Villiers senior Steward of the Jockey Club, laid the other day, the foundation stone of the King Edward VII. Memorial Hall at Newmarket. The site was the gift of Sir Ernest Cassel.

Swansea Corporation have decided that their Scott Polar Expedition memorial shall commemorate the heroism of the Welsh member of the party, Petty Officer Edgar Evans.

# DELHI OUTRAGE.

## CAMERA MAY ASSIST DETECTION.

### POLICE SEARCH FOR PHOTOS OF STATE ENTRY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 25.

In connection with the Delhi outrage of December last, the Calcutta police yesterday afternoon made a prolonged search at a shop dealing in gramophones, at 9, Harrison-road.

It appears that one Sirish Chunder Das, a dealer in coal, is in the habit of visiting this shop. The said Das went on a tour towards Northern India last December, and was present at Delhi during H. E. the Viceroy's State Entry; and it is alleged that, while there, he took photographs of the procession and other incidents of interest on the occasion. With the object of obtaining some photo plates of the same, the search was carried out by the police on receipt of information, presumably from the Delhi authorities.

No incriminating documents were found, and no arrests were made.

## MYSORE DEWAN'S ESTATE.

### UNTOUCHED PENSION CLAIMED FOR CHARITIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, MAR. 25.

When the late Sir D. N. Krishna Murthy retired from the Dewanship of Mysore he refused to accept a pension of Rs. 500 per mensem, but failed to make out a good enough case for Rs. 1,000. As a result, when he died the sum of Rs. 33,000 remained unclaimed in the Treasury, and was made over to his widow.

The late nobleman's successor in the Jaghirdar of Yelandur, Mr. Narsinga Row Purmiah, of the Mysore Civil Service, claimed the pension, as forming part of the estate to be employed in specific charities, of which he had been appointed manager.

The litigation has lasted some months till to-day, when the District Judge non-suited the plaintiff on the plea raised by Lady Krishna Murthy, that no valid dedication to charity had been made of the accumulated pension of her late husband.

## PUNJAB NEW CANAL.

### L.-G. TO PERFORM THE OPENING CEREMONY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Mar. 25.

Arrangements are now completed for the opening of the Lower Bari Doab Canal by the Lieutenant-Governor on April 12. The ceremony will be an imposing one.

His Honour will also distribute rewards and "khillats" to the Indian officials who have done conspicuous service in connection with the construction of the Lower Bari Doab and the Upper Chenab Canals.

## POLICE ORCHESTRA.

### CONSTABLES FINED FOR ARREST OF TELEGRAPHIST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Mar. 25.

In a sensational case at Calicut, in which Alfred Booth of the Government Telegraphs was charged in October last by the police with assaulting four constables who were sounding whistles at night near his house, and in which Booth charged the same constables with wrongful arrest and assault, the Town Magistrate to-day delivered judgment, acquitting Booth and convicting two of the constables, who were fined Rs. 50 and Rs. 70, respectively.

The other two constables had been discharged previously.

## INDIAN MULES IN THE ANTARCTIC.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Mar. 25.

The Secretary to the Government of India, Army Department, has received a letter dated Ross Sea, the 24th January 1913, from Commander E. G. R. Evans, Royal Navy, expressing, on his own behalf and on behalf of the British Antartic Expedition, gratitude to the Government of India for the gift of seven mules to the expedition.

He states that they arrived in excellent condition, and that their services could not be over-estimated.

They were of the greatest assistance in connection with the search party which discovered Capt. Scott's last camp.

## SERVICES COMMISSION.

### BANKIPORE SITTING OPENED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANKIPORE, Mar. 25.

The Public Services Commission opened this morning.

Rev. Campbell was examined *in camera*.

The Hon. Mr. Madhusudan Das, examined, declared that simultaneous examination was unsuitable to India. He advocated the same pay for listed posts as that of Civilians. He urged that both judicial and executive officers must possess a fundamental knowledge of law, so that they might subordinate their personal will to the spirit of the law.

# BOTTLE BOMB.

## WERE THE ENVELOPES A MERE FEELER?

### EXPLOSION IN WELL-KNOWN BENGALI'S HOUSE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 25.

It was only the other day that Calcutta was startled by the incident of the explosions at the General Post Office, and the Simla sub-office, of envelopes addressed to newspapers. The opinion expressed by well-known police officers at the time was that the explosions were simply tests, and that ere long some further diabolical attempt, or attempts, would be made in other quarters.

Yesterday an attempt was made on Dr. Nilratan Sircar, a nominated member of the Bengal Legislative Council, and a leading Indian medical practitioner of this city.

The precise object of the occurrence it is impossible to conjecture at the moment, but the facts of the case point to a dastardly attempt to either injure the doctor himself, or some other member of his family. Dr. Nilratan Sircar resides at 61, Harrison-road. Yesterday, shortly after noon, the inmates of a room on the ground floor, which opens on to the road, were startled by a terrific explosion in their midst, which filled the room with a cloud of smoke. When they had recovered from their first surprise, an examination was made of the place, when it was discovered that a bottle containing presumably some highly explosive and dangerous chemical, which had been hurled through an open window into the room, exploded on striking the floor.

It is providential that no one was injured beyond receiving a shock.

Strict enquiries are in progress.

LATER.

In an interview to-day Dr. Nilratan Sircar said that he did not think there was any intention to do him serious bodily harm. If anyone had wished to injure him he could have done so by summoning the doctor to his residence on the pretence of being ill. The only solution he could suggest of the mystery was that the person carrying the explosive had suddenly been seized with fear and placed it on the window sill. He did not think his connection with the Bengal Council had anything to do with the matter.

## AGE OF CONSENT.

### CHILD PROTECTION SOCIETY AT POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Mar. 25.

The annual meeting of the Society for the Protection of Children in Western India was held this evening, in the John Small Memorial Hall, Poona City. Dr. Sir R. G. Bhandarkar presided. There was only a meagre attendance.

In the course of the report, Dr. Harold Mann, Secretary of the Society, recapitulated the efforts the Society had made to improve the position of young marriageable girls. In order to test whether public opinion was in favour of raising the age of consent from 12 to 16 years, the Society had taken a plebiscite of a large number of people of all classes in the presidency; and it was found that opinion was overwhelmingly in favour of a change.

The speaker then referred to the Bill which Mr. Dadabhoy had introduced in the Imperial Council, which afforded modified protection up to 15 years.

After giving various instances of rescues effected by the Society, Dr. Rutler Williamson proposed that the Hon. Mr. Claude Hill be elected President, an Dr. Sir R. G. Bhandarkar, Vice-President, for the coming year; which was agreed to.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

### RETIREMENTS, POSTINGS, ETC.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Mar. 25.

Lt.-Genl. Sir James Willcocks, Commanding the Northern Army, is granted 3 months' leave Home from the 18th April.

2nd Lieut. Dickinson, of the Unattached List, is posted to the 16th Cavalry on appointment to the Indian Army.

Approval has been given to the resignation of his commission by 2nd Lieut. W. J. E. Griffiths, 79th Battery, Royal Field Artillery.

Capt. R. Arnot from the Adjutancy of the Devon Royal Garrison Artillery, Territorial Force, is posted to No. 73 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, at Barian.

Major Paterson, Royal Field Artillery, embarks on the 4th April on transfer to the 2nd Battery, Royal Field Artillery, at Bangalore.

Cols. F. V. Whittall and R. M. Rainey-Robinson, Indian Army, are permitted to retire from the 13th and 14th February, respectively.

Lieut. J. F. H. Morgan, I.M.S., is permitted to resign the Service from the 10th March 1913.

Capt. Benson, Royal Field Artillery, from the Home Establishment, is posted to the 64th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, Meerut

Capt. Byrne, No. 76 Company, Royal Garrison Attillery, Aden, is transferred to No. 81 Company, Rurki.

### BOMBAY STATION ORDERS.

By Major-General G. F. Gorringe, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

DUTIES FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

Garrison Duties:—Field Officer, Major M. P. Phelps, 1st Bn., The Sherwood Foresters. Next for duty, Major W. H. Lane, 95th Russell's Infantry. Medical Officer, Major J. Hennessy, R.A.M.C. Next for duty, Major D. J. Collins, R.A.M.C.

Miss Mary Paul, daughter of the late General Thomas Paul, East India Company's service entered her hundred and third year on March 4.

# BANK OF BURMA.

## ADDRESSES FOR THE DEFENCE.

### QUESTION OF MR. OKEDEN'S LIABILITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Mar. 25.

The hearing of the Bank of Burma case being resumed to-day at the Special Sessions of the Chief Court, counsels for the defence addressed the Court on behalf of their respective clients.

Mr. Giles, on behalf of Mr. G. S. Clifford, opened his case by telling the jury what evidence he would call and the probable effect of it. As regards the witnesses for the prosecution who had been called to prove facts, they had largely supported his case. The rest of the evidence was that of Mr. Holdsworth, and it was in fact a "paper" case, and one could put one's foot through most of it. Mr. Holdsworth's opinions had been shown to be erroneous by the evidence of Messrs. Tanner and Black. Counsel would not say anything for the present as far as the balance-sheet was concerned, but, in regard to the "false" directors' report, he failed to see wherein it was, as alleged, false. With regard to the carrying-on of the Bank, they might dismiss that from their minds, because, if they looked at the balance-sheet as issued on June 30, 1911, and the minutes by the Directors, and the notes put on them by Strachan, they would see that, from the date of the balance-sheet to the closing of the Bank, things had flowed in a regular rational and logical sequence. There had been nothing put before the jury to show that the carrying-on of the Bank had been dishonest. Counsel thought Mr. Okeden was the only one of the Directors with legal qualifications, who must have been the most responsible of them all for carrying on the Bank after it had become insolvent; and if the mere carrying-on of the Bank was in itself fraudelent, Mr. Okeden would be more to blame than anyone else.

BALANCE-SHEET THE PIVOT.

But what counsel impressed upon the jury was that the references to the carrying on of the Bank did not take the matter any further. Accused must stand or fall by the balance-sheet. The prosecution had to prove, not only that this was fraudulent but they had had the effect of deceiving somebody else who had acted in that belief. Counsel would call evidence to show that, when they were carrying on the Bank, the Directors were giving the matter their very best consideration, and taking the best advice they could as to the very difficult position in which they found themselves. With regard to the balance-sheet, if what had been done by the Bank were not correct according to all the best principles of accounting, he would submit that at all events it was such a proceeding as nobody could condemn as absolutely wrong. On this point he would call Mr. Meugens, probably the greatest expert in accounts available in India at the time, whose opinion would carry the greatest weight.

"ETCETERA."

The only question that appeared arguable was whether the actual mention of the word "contingencies" on the liability side of the account was right or wrong. If that word had not been there and "etc." had been inserted, no possible objection could have been taken to the balance-sheet. As the prosecution had not called Mr. Allan, the defence would call him to show why the debts "secured to a certain extent" had been treated as such, and why he had treated some of them as "fully secured" and others as only partly secured. Mr. Okeden would be called to prove that the Directors had not been in the habit of doing the auditor's work, and that the balance-sheets, prepared by their trusted General Manager and Auditor had been signed by the Directors as a matter of course.

Mr. Coltman, on behalf of Strachan, said it was for the prosecution to prove that the balance-sheet was false and fraudulent to the knowledge of his client. As regards Mr. Okeden, it was impossible to draw any distinction between him and the accused.

Mr. DeGlanville, in the course of a lengthy opening, went into the law regarding the duties of the Directors, and cited several cases. He commented on the attitude taken up by the prosecution in not calling Mr. Allan, and not even asking him for an explanation.

UNNOTED SECURITY DEPOSIT.

Mr. F. W. D. Allan of Messrs. Stuart Smith and Allan, chartered accountants, was then examined for the defence at length. Witness gave evidence of his having personally conducted the audit of the Bank's accounts, of his having examined the securities, and to the audit having been carefully carried out. During the conduct of the audit no Director had made any enquiry as to what was being done. Five lakhs of Government paper were with the Bank of Bengal to guarantee a loan by the Bank of Burma to the Refinery Company. That fact might have been noted on the balance-sheet, but it was open to argument whether the Bank should disclose such a fact. He thought the sum of Rs. 63,600 which he had classed with "debts considered good for which the Bank held no formal security, being temporary overdrafts," had been rightly so placed. He considered the "contingency" fund had been properly dealt with in the balance-sheet. He considered Mower and Co.'s overdrafts as fully secured.

The hearing was adjourned till to-morrow.

# THE WORLD OF SPORT.

## ATHLETICS.

[FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, Mar. 24.

The advent of a new star is a matter of big interest in the athletic world now-a-days, consequently the speed shown by D. G. Davies at Cambridge University creates much satisfaction. His 10 1-5 secs. for the "100," and 49 4-5 secs. for the "quarter," looks good. It must be remembered that this is not the best time of the year for fast running; consequently, it is quite likely the Downing College crack would show "evens" for the hundred, and fully a second faster for the "quarter," on a nice summer's day. These are not overdrawn figures, and yet if Davies touches them, England will have a runner with even chances against the best the world can produce. A year ago, D. MacMillan of Cambridge showed us 10 secs. for the "100" and 49 2-5 secs. for the "quarter" at the inter-Varsity sports. Had the athletic authorities displayed proper enterprise, and sent him away to train in company with J. Donaldson (the world's premier sprinter), as the writer suggested, the 100; 200; and 400 metres at the Olympic Games might have come to England. As it was, MacMillan tried to do six weeks' work in ten days, and broke down in consequence. Davies of Cambridge, with Arnold Jackson, and D. N. Gaussen of Oxford are three stars who may be England's main strength from the sprint to 5,000 metres at the next Olympic Games; and properly coached, they will be fit to tackle the best.

Apropos of the Olympic Games, there is a growing impatience at the delay of the British Olympic Association in making its plans for 1916 known. The public will find the money for any practical scheme which promises to lead to good, but there are many people who object to handing over money to be spent in a haphazard manner. The difficulties of getting the best result in this country are many. Not the least is to the arouse the sporting world to recognise importance of the Olympic movement. To illustrate the point, whilst on the way to Stockholm last June, a Cambridge University Blue informed the writer that he thought it a greater honour to represent his college at rowing, than his Empire at the Olympic Games. With many others holding the same opinion, is it to be wondered at that enthusiasm is very lukewarm?

CROSS COUNTRY.

New champions seem to be the order this year, and it is all the better for sport that this is so. The Southern Counties Championship at Cobham in Kent, on Saturday brought out no fewer than 27 teams. The race led to the defeat of the Highgate Harriers' team following a run of ten consecutive wins. The holders were beaten back into third place, victory going to the Surrey a. b. (74 points), with Herne Hill (90 points) next. Individual honours were secured by W. J. Tucker, who hails from Newburg in Berkshire. He beat 270 rivals, and ran a well-judged race. J. Wilson of Slough led him by 150 yards at one portion of the race, but Tucker came up fast in the last mile and got the better of the final sprint by a few yards. The winner is a young athlete who came to the fore a year ago. He is one of the plodding sort, and might do well as a Marathon runner. He is employed as an assistant in a grocer's shop so that his opportunities of training are not many.

The Northern championship was decided on the same day at Stockton. This also led to the defeat of the holders, Hallamshire being deprived of the team-honours the club had held for six years. Warrington came out on top with a total of 85 points to the 113 by Hallamshire. The latter club furnished the individual winner, however, E. Glover, repeating his trimph of 1913. A new individual champion, as well as new team champions, came to the fore in the Scottish National at Scotstoun. R. Craig, Bellahouston Harriers, showed splendid form, and eventually won cleverly from A. M. Donald, Monkland Harriers. The latter is a beginner, so big performances may be expected from him later on. The race for team-honours proved very close, the Bellahouston Harriers beating West of Scotland (holders) by a single point.

BOXING.

We have had two international bouts of importance to claim attention this week. Fred Welsh, our light-weight champion, took on R. Viltet, a French welter-weight, in a contest at Sheffield and gained still another win. The visitor made a fair showing, but, when Welsh had taken his measure, he quickly ended matters. Viltet was knocked down three times during the tenth round and the referee stopped the contest to save the plucky Frenchman unnecessary punishment. The National Sporting Club was the scene of the other international. H. Towell of England was giving away much weight and height to L. Vinez of France in their contest, though he showed no end of pluck, the handicap proved too much. He was not knocked out, though near it, but lost on points.

If science was not much in evidence, there was no mistaking the earnestness of the bouts between the Oxford and Cambridge cracks at Cambridge this week. Three of the six bouts ended in knock-outs and there was some stiff punching in the others, victory finally going to Cambridge by four events to two.

BILLIARDS.

The return of H. W. Stevenson has naturally led to talk of a match between him and M. Inman. Stevenson is ready to play level match for a good stake allowing 75 per cent. of the gate receipts to go to the winner. Inman demands two-thirds of the gate (win or lose), an attitude which will not gain him friends. In the meanwhile, Stevenson has agreed to concede W. J. Peall, half the game in 22000 up, and it will be interesting to note how he will fare in an undertaking which Inman just accomplished.

BIG BREAKS.

Stevenson was seen to advantage whilst making a break of 422 on Wednesday. He also scored 750 for an average of 93-73 during the afternoon session, so he is evidently in great form.

Reece and Inman are now in opposition at Glasgow, where the champion is trying to concede Reece 600 points in a match of 9000 up. The receiver of points held a lead of over 2500 at the half-way stage, this being partly due to a grand unfinished effort of 659. He broke down at 773, but had the satisfaction of adding 22 points on his previous best record.

LAWN TENNIS.

It is a decided compliment that the Lawn Tennis Association has been asked to promote the World's Grass Court championship for all time.

This decision was arrived at during the conference of the international delegates at Paris this week. France will promote the Hard Court championships up to and including 1916, whilst the Covered Court (wood) championship will be "run" by Sweden in 1913, and by Dnmark in 1914.

Since writing last, the draw for the Davis Cup has been made. Belgium gets the bye in the first round, whilst Australasia and the United States are paired, and Germany and France come together. The other tie will bring South Africa and Canada into opposition. The first round must be over by June 21st, the second by July 14th, and the final by July 21st, whilst July 25, 26, and 28, will be the dates for the challenge round.

YACHTING.

Now that Sir Thomas Lipton has actually dispatched his fourth challenge for the America Cup, home sportsmen will be keenly alive to every step in this further attempt to regain the historic bit of silver, originally presented by the late Queen Victoria, and won by the United States Yacht America. It is only natural that English sportsmen are disappointed that the New York Yacht Club Committee could not see their way to accept a challenge under international rules. The conditions which stipulate that the challenger must cross the Atlantic on her own bottom must mean a handicap. Nevertheless, Sir T. Lipton is hopeful that the boat, to be designed and built by Mr. Nicholson of Southampton, will succeed where others have failed since the America won sixty-two years ago. Capt. Sycamore will sail the challenger, and he knows the game from A to Z It may be added that too much stress may be put on the handicap of a challenger having to sail across the Atlantic on her own bottom. After the Vigilant had defended the cup against the Valkyrie in 1893, she crossed the Atlantic and won many races in English waters, which is a set-back to those who sometimes refer to the American Yachts as freaks, etc.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

The Gloucestershire players showed splendid form against Cumberland in the Rugby County final. There was not much in it at first, but the winners displayed the more brainy football, particularly in the scrums, eventually winning by one placed goal, one penalty goal, and two tries, to Cumberland's one try. The King attended the Army and Navy match at Queen's Club and saw a fine struggle. Although the sailors won by 18 points to 8, they were not ten points superior, two of the tries (one converted) being decidedly lucky. It was at half that the Navy showed up superior, Vakeley and Davies making a fine pair.

SOCCER.

Scotland showed to wonderful advantage in the International League match against England at Glasgow. Many changes in the visiting team led to the undoing of England; as, though a goal was scored against Scotland in the first few minutes, the home side soon got going and put on four goals. England's weakness was at centre and there will be some big alterations for the next international.

That Scotland is not invincible was shown at Wrexham 48 hours later, when Wales shared the honours, neither team finding the net. The Scots were disappointing after their form on the previous Saturday, and with a little luck, Wales would have won.

Turning to League happenings, the defeat of Sunderland, when visiting Notts County was the big feature. The beaten club had to take the field without three cracks, who were called on for the international at Glasgow, which explains much.

IN GENERAL.

Rathlea showed capital form when winning the valuable Imperial Cup of £1,000 for the big hurdle race at the Sandowm Park Meeting.

Should R. Amst really be on his way to England, as reported, we shall see some busy times in the professional sculling world this summer, as he will naturally look for a match with the winner of the Barry and Pearce race.

S. R. Fry made a break of 236 in the semi-final of the amateur billiard championship on Wednesday, which is a record for the competition.

The French hockey players were no match for England in the international on Monday, being beaten by 14 goals to "0".

Mr. R. Crocker has sustained a big loss through the death of the famous American brood mare Rhoda B., the dam of Orby, Rhodora, and other good winners.

G. Carpentier soon knocked out the coloured boxer Cychore Smith in their contest at Nice, the end coming in the second round.

Sportsmen are sorry the Amateur Swimming Association declines the invitation to send an English swimmer to Australia during the 1913-14 season

# CORRESPONDENCE.

## THE MADRAS RAILWAY. POSSIBILITIES OF A STRIKE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I read with much surprise an article which appeared in one of your contemporaries of yesterday's date anent a strike on the Madras and Southern Maratha Railway. The article does not represent facts in their entirety, and I trust that you will allow me a little space to comment on the same.

In the first place, I must disabuse the public mind of any suggestion of a "threat." It has not been the policy of the Society to threaten anybody, and I regret that this word should have appeared in the article in question. It has also been stated that Mr. Buckley is the prime mover of this affair. This is not the case. Mr. Buckley or any other Branch Secretary is not entitled to engender, organize, or foster a strike without the express authority of the General Secretary; and Mr. Buckley is far too conscientious in his duties as Branch Secretary to violate this important rule, which would render him liable to expulsion from the Society. The whole trouble is due to the fact that the Station Master at Bitragunta as also the P.-W. I. there, have been endeavouring to influence the mind of the D. T. S against Mr Buckley, simply because the latter is a member of the Society. The D. T. S. has listened to their statements, and has communicated them to the General Traffic Manager.

I am sorry that it should have been necessary for me to make these statements, but I must do so in order that the public might know exactly what the situation is True it is that Mr. Buckley has been accused of insubordination, but it is also doubly true that throughout his correspondence with the General Traffic Mananger his language has been couched in the most respectful terms, and no right-thinking person would accuse him of anything like insubordination.

It is not the object of this Society to sweep the torch of agitation across the horizon of railway administration, but rather to present the olive branch of conciliation. We are endeavouring as far as possible to avoid a strike; but if the men do not get redress, I am afraid that our efforts will prove futile. As is well known, there is widespread disaffection throughout the M. & S. M. Railway, and Mr. Buckley's is but one case out of a number of others which need attention; so that it must not be thought that if a strike occurs it will be due to any action or inaction on the part of Mr. Buckley. Should a strike occur, there is no doubt whatever that its influence will be widespread and disastrous, but we hope that wisdom will prevail and that the Agent of the M. & S. M. Railway will cause a sifting enquiry to be made; from which, we are sure, he will ascertain that his employees have cause for complaint and that the situation is, indeed, very grave.—Yours, etc.,

C. H. ROGERS.

General Secretary, Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants of India and Burma, Ltd.

## THE BAND-STAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—May I be allowed to draw the attention of the authorities concerned to the necessity of having a band-stand in conformity with the growing needs and tastes of Bombay the Beautiful? The present structure must have been erected years ago. It has not been built upon acoustic principles and it is neither elegant nor sufficient. If rumour be believed, the Public Works Department, some five years ago, thought of having a new structure. Perhaps the idea may have been given up or deferred for want of funds. However that may be, there is no doubt that the necessity exists that Bombay should have a band-stand worthy of its importance and dignity. It looks a miserable shed amidst the surrounding imposing new buildings. It will have an ugly appearance when the stately edifice of the College of Science is completed. It is useless during the monsoon, and at ordinary times it is incapable of accommodating the full number of bandsmen of an English regiment.—Yours, etc.,

RUSTIM H. COOPER.

Colaba, March 25.

# TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY.

## ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Bombay branch of the Tract and Book Society was held yesterday evening at the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Wodehouse-road, with Mr. James Macdonald in the chair. There was a fair attendance of both ladies and gentlemen interested in the work of the Society.

The report for the past year was then read by the Secretary, the Rev. G. Smith. A summary of the report appeared in these columns on the 24th inst.

The Rev. Dr. Scott of Surat then moved the adoption of the report. In doing so he said that at the time when the Society was started 85 years ago, education was so backward that not one in a thousand could read and write, and the work of the Society was much hampred in consequence. Now, however, they were privileged to see education advancing by leaps and bounds, and the work of the Society has been made much easier. Government had spent immense sums of money on education, and he hoped that at no very distant date education in India would be universal. He congratulated the Bombay Branch of the Society in having been able to secure the services of such an experienced man as Mr. Smith as its Secretary. As regards the success of the Society's work he said, that his own experience in Gujarat was most encouraging. But he regretted to see that clever and unscrupulous writers were able to spread poisonous literature broadcast He said they could counteract the influence of such literature by issuing more useful and popular books at cheap rates. They would then be able to spread Christian knowledge among the people of India, and he thought the day was not far distant when the whole of India would adopt the tenets of the true faith.

The Rev. Mr. Edwards seconded the motion, and the report was adopted.

The Chairman then said the past year had been a year of trouble during which the interest taken in the Society by some of its members had been extremely useful. He had great pleasure in acknowledging the assistance rendered by Mr. Smith as Secretary. Mr. Smith had an experience of 33 years in this kind of work, and had full knowledge of the requirements of the of the Society. There were many pressing needs in connection with the work of the Society. Education was spreading, not only among the upper classes but in the very lowest ranks. There was a great demand for the tracts and leaflets that the Society were issuing. If they realized their responsibilities he had no doubt of their success.

# POLITICAL CRIME IN INDIA.

## TRANSIENT IMPRESSION OF THE PEOPLE.

In the course of a leading article the "Times" says:—It is disappointing that the person, whothrew the bomb at Lord Hardinge two months ago, and the conspirators who lurk behind him, have not yet been arrested. We are not at all disposed to think, however, that the outrage will pass into the category of crimes which remain unpunished. The secret of the Delhi bomb-throwing is assuredly not in the possession of one person, but of several, possibly of many. All experience tends to show that in India, more than in most countries, a secret, which is shared by several people, does not remain a secret for ever. Similarly, the detection of the authors of very grave crime in India, though sometimes a long process, is often uncommonly sure; and we trust with some confidence that it will be so in this instance. Meanwhile, we are reminded by a thoughtful article in the March number of the "Round Table" that the impression made upon the people of this country by the Delhi outrage has been far too transient. This vigorous young quarterly, it may be noted in passing, is rapidly emerging from the phase of experiment, and already exercises a marked and valuable influence upon political thought in many parts of the empire. We may not always be able to endorse its opinions, but it represents a new and wholesome force in imperial politics. Its article upon political crime in India is among the pronouncements which can be accepted only with considerable reservation. It contains much that is true and timely, but it also puts forth contentions that require qualification, and might have been stated differently with more effect.

The view most commonly expressed in Great Britain was that, while the crime indicated the continuance of a grave anarchist conspiracy, which must be severely dealt with, it should not be confused with the constitutional and permissible striving of reputable Indian politicians for larger powers in the control of their country's affairs. But it is precisely at this point that the "Round Table" joins issue, and it does so upon grounds weighty enough to be entitled to a hearing. It frankly acquits the prominent Nationalist leaders from the slightest suggestion of approval of the Delhi crime. Upon that point all men are at one. At the same time, it is unwilling to relieve them from an implied share of responsibility. Its argument is that all the Nationalist leaders, by virtue of their very position, regard themselves as more or less in constant opposition to the Government. Their opposition is constitutional enough, but its persistent and unchanging character influences violent and extreme persons to transform the element of antagonism into revolting political crimes. In the presence of such results, it is further argued, the Nationalist leaders cannot simply express sincere regret and say that the crimes are no business of theirs. They must shoulder their burden, seek out the sources of conspiracy, and prevent their further activity; otherwise the Government may be compelled to say that, if political murders recur, all representative institutions must be suspended. To this very tangible proposition, we can readily state our answer. The threat of suspension is not very seriously advanced, and it is obviously impossible. It belongs to the class of contention which vaguely urges that India would be peaceful if all education was stopped. Great Britain can never shut down the lid, least of all when the caldron bubbles. For good or evil, the British in India are committed to a policy, both in representation and in education, from which there can never be any going back. Nor is it quite fair to lump together the whole of the Indian representatives upon public bodies as being always in opposition. Perusal of many debates shows that the statement requires some modification, and, in certain recent elections, the more moderate candidates were triumphant. Nevertheless, the thesis of the "Round Table" cannot be thus dismissed altogether. When every allowance is made, it is still broadly true that most Indians in representative assemblies, great or small, are generally in opposition to the Government, and that their example affects unfavourably more inflammable persons. Our reforms are already carrying us in directions at first undiscerned. A system of limited representation, in which all the Government officials are ranged on one side and all the professed spokesmen of the people on the other, cannot react very healthily upon public life in India. Yet towards some such situation we are tending.

The larger difficulty is not ripe, and possibly may never ripen. We can deal with the question only in its relation to political conspiracies and their results. We do not expect to see constitutional politicians in India joining in the hunt for criminals; nor would it be fair to ask them to do so. What is fair and reasonable is to tell them that they cannot for ever practise that evasion of responsibility which evasion is still a common Indian instinct. If by their opposition they even unconsciously foment disorder which finds expression in crime, they must either modify their attitude, or must do something more than express pious horror when outrages occur. At the same time the fact remains unanswerable that the duty of repressing crime, of preserving order, and of discouraging racial antagonism in India rests primarily whith the Government, and not with private persons. We are not satisfied that the duty is at present efficiently performed, though whether the fault lies chiefly in India or in England is an open question. When we are informed that, after years of anarchist outrages, after the discovery of many criminal political organisations, India is only now bringing her law of political conspiracy into line with that of Great Britain, we are entitled to say that some element of precaution has been lacking. Much more might have been done to repress political crime if the police had been better supported, and shielded from undeserved attack; if criminals, caught red-handed, had been treated with something of the same swift severity of punishment which is customary on the frontier; if the scandals of interminable political trials had been summarily rectified; and if foolish and mistaken clemency, such as the notorious bargaining with guilty person in a particular case in Bengal, had been less frequent. We find traces of cardinal error in the peregrinations of the Indian Services Commission, with its incessant public discussion of the relative merits of Indians and Englishmen; in the persistent refusal to inquire into the present defective exercise of criminal jurisdiction, which is having unfortunate results; and in the internal policy which has apparently led at last to the estrangement of the Mahomedans. Finally, we fear, with some reason, that the present tenderness of the Home Government towards acts of lawlessness in this country may react injuriously upon India. If bombs are lightly regarded in England, we must reckon with inevitable consequences very far afield.

# LABOUR UNREST.

## WIDESPREAD AND GROWING DISCONTENT.

The London operative bakers' Strike Committee issued a notice to the master bakers on March 1 containing the following among other demands:—(1) A fifty-four-hour week, including one hour a day for meals; (2) Minimum wages of 38s. a week, for foremen; 32s. for second hands; Scotch fores or single hands 34s. a week; all other adult workmen—shops, 30s.; factories, 32s.; (3) Juvenile labour, 26s. a week, not more than one of this class to be allowed in any one shop, and in factories not more than one in ten.

The committee of the London Master Baker's Protection Society on March 5 passed a resolution refusing to grant the demands of the union men's strike committee.

The three docks owned by the London and North Western Railway Company at Garstone, Liverpool, were entirely closed to traffic on March 3, owing to strike of about 1,000 members of the National Union of Dock Labourers, who refused to work with men not belonging to the union. The railway company have consequently given notice to traders that they will be responsible neither for loss, damage, delay nor mis-shipment of any traffic affected by the strike, nor for the detention of vessels at the docks. Including the railwaymen, dockers and others, some 2,000 persons are affected by the strike.

At a meeting at Newcastle-on-Tyne on Feb. 23 between representatives of the Northumberland Coalowners' Association and the Wages Board of the Miners' Association it was decided that the miners' wages should be advanced as from the next pay on Monday by three and three-quarters per cent., making them forty-two and a half per cent. above the basis of 1879. Four advances were given last year—one and a quarter per cent. January, three and three-quarter per cent. in May, two and a half in August, and three and three-quarters in November.

There is considerable unrest among the miners of South Wales on account of the non-unionist problem. In the Rhondda Valley 40,000 men are threatening to strike unless those outside the federation consent promptly to join. Twelve thousand miners in the Rhymmey Valley have definitely decided to tender notices on April 1 for a similar reason, and have expressed a determination to remain idle until there are no non-unionists left in the valley.

A dispute has arisen at the Elsick works of Sir W. G. Armstrong, Withworth Co., Newcastle, between the boiler-makers and the revit heaters, and in consequence the heaters have given notice to cease work. The heaters have been paid by the boiler-makers 4s. 6d. a day for working on the shell of a ship and have demanded 5s. a day for the shell work.-4s. a day for light work inside a ship, and 4s. 6d. a day for heavy inside work. The boilermakers refused the advance, and the heaters numbering 120 gave notice.

Several thousand men employed by Messrs. Vickers, Sons, and Maxim are protesting against what they declare to be excessive overtime. The Engineers and Shipbuilding Federation, embracing fifteen societies with a membership of 15,000, has failed to obtain a meeting with the firm, but the latter have agreed to receive representatives of the men. At a meeting of the men on Feb. 28 it was resolved that if Messrs Vickers refused to receive a deputation from the Federation they would refuse to work overtime. The engineers steam-engiene makers, and united machine workers are exempt from this action under the Carlisle Agreement.

About a thousand gasworkers in Liverpool are affected by a strike which began on March 4 in sympathy with a stoker, who, after being in the service of the Gas Company for twentyseven years, has, it is alleged, been reduced owing to his active interest in trade unionism. Agitation for securing increased wages has been in progress for the past three months.

# THE AMERICAN PRESIDENT.

While the President need do nothing more than take the oath, his induction into office is always attended with some ceremony, because it is a joyous occasion, for the victors, and Americans like a show. Shortly after eleven o'clock on the morning of the 4th of March the President-Elect accompanied by a committee of escort composed of Senators and Representatives and a military guard drives to the White House, where he is met by the President and in the President's carriage they drive to the Capital escorted by Regular troops Oh the drive to the Capital the President occupies the seat of honour in the carriage and it is etiquette for him and not the President-Elect to acknowledge the plaudits of the crowd. Invitations are issued to the members of the Diplomatic Corps former Presidents and Vice-Presidents, the Justices of the Supreme Court, the Admiral of the Navy, and the Chief of Staff of the Army, the members of the Cabinet, and a few other distinguished persons to take part in the ceremonies, who are assigned seats on the floor of the Senate Chamber. When all are assembled, the President and President-Elect enter, and the oath is administered to the Vice-President, after which the President and his successor and the other invited guests proceed to a platform erected in front of the Capital, where the oath is administered by the Chief Justice. The President then delivers his inaugural address to an immense throng, only a very few of whom are near enough to the stand to be able to hear him. Four years ago when Mr. Taft was inaugurated, Washington was buried deep under snow, and the inauguration ceremonies took place in the Senate. At the conclusion of the address the President and former President return to the White House, the new President occupying the seat of honour in the carriage and bowing to the crowd, while his predecessor is required to be deaf and blind. Some ex-Presidents have not made that melancholy drive. Mr. Roosevelt went direct from the Capital to the railway station, but it is considered a graceful courtesy for the retiring President to accompany his successor back to the White House. After a hurried luncheon, the President is taken to a reviewing stand in front of the White House, and for four or five hours must stand there reviewing Regulars and sailors and Militia and Civic organisations as they parade past him. It is usually cold and dreary in Washington on the 4th of March, and it is generally long after dark before the last man in the parade has passed and the tired President is able to leave the stand Former Presidents have had to wind up their first strenuous day by going to a ball, which was the culmination of the inauguration festivities but, this year the ball has been abandoned and Mr. Wilson will be spared that added tax upon his endurance and good nature.

The Niger Company has sent a contribution of 200 guineas to Mr. Austen Chamberlain for the fund he is raising for the extension of the London School of Tropical Medicine.

# NATIONAL SERVICE.

## THE CAMBRIDGE MOVEMENT.

A memorial to resident members of the Senate of Cambridge University on the subject of military training has been drawn up, the signatories including the Masters of Jesus and Christ's Colleges, Professors Sorley and Ward, Archdeacon Cunningham, Mr. J. H. Gray (Tutor of Queen's), Col. Edwards, C. B. (Peterhouse), Mr. Heycock (King's), and Mr. Wilson (Clare) (officers of the University Officers Training Corps), Mr. A. P. Humphry (Trinity), (Esquire Bedell and member of the Council of the National Rifle Association), Mr. Wardale (Tutor of Clare), and Mr. Huddleston (King's, late Censor of Non-Collegiate Students). A preliminary list has also been issued of residents in general agreement with the proposals, the list including the Master of St. Catharine's College, Professors Clark, Lewis, Pope, and Rapson, and many others holding official positions.

The memorial begins by asking:—Is there no middle way between advocacy of universal military service and reluctant acquiescence in the present inadequate number of efficients in the Territorial Force? and proceeds:—

"We advocate a novel principle, and by way of illustration would apply the principle to our own University. If no undergraduate were permitted to take the B.A. or similar degree until he has at least attained the standard of efficiency as a member of the Officers Training Corps or of the Territorial Force it is estimated that at least 2,500 efficients would be available in three years from Cambridge alone. Exceptions should be confined to foreigners and to men physically incapable or over thirty years of age. Those who might view such a proposal as imposing a new burden upon literary or scientific merit may be reminded that some of the Universities of England are not only examining bodies but that their degrees imply residence under furthur conditions, social and disciplinary. These are subject to revision as expediency may warrant, in the interest, not only of national defence, but of education itself. On this ground we appeal to the authority of one great Englishman, not only because he had before his eyes the realities of war, but especially because he was above all men the champion of personal liberty and individual rights. Milton, in his Tractate on Education, in describing a course of study for young men, insists that: "This institution of breeding which I here delineate shall be equally good both for peace and war . . . . The exercise which I commend first is the exact use of their weapon, to guard and to strike safely with edge or point; this will keep them healthy, nimble, strong, and well in breath, is also the likeliest means to make them grow large and tall, and to inspire them with . . . a native and heroic valour, and make them hate the cowardice of doing wrong." Further, we urge that this self-same principle of indirect pressure should be extended far beyond the Universities. All candidates for the Civil Service, and possible for the police force, might be similarly made subject to a military qualification. Again, there is a vast army of applicants for municipal and railway employment; though in their case we suggest that the qualification should be exacted, not at their original entry into the employment, but only on their becoming candidates for promotion. Employees of private firms have not the same continuity and permanence of employment, and could not so easily be made legally liable to this obligation. But in the case of Government servants and of the employees of public bodies which enjoy privileges under Acts of Parliament, a statutory obligation of this kind would be justified in itself, and could be enforced without serious difficulty. The example set by public bodies would very probably be followed by private employers. Thus, apart from private employments, without any application of universal conscription, but merely by the operation of ordinary motives, a sufficient number of trained men might be added to the Territorial Forces."

Mr. T. F. C. Huddleston, in a series of notes on the question, states that it is difficult to estimate exactly what the total aggregate of exceptional cases would amount to, but it may, he thinks, be estimated that it might not be less than twenty-five per cent. Deducting this percentage from 3,405, they number of undergrduates in 1911 they should have a University Corps of about 2,500 men.

A meeting of the signatories to the above memorial was held at Peterhouse on March 1. They advocate the adoption of the principal that no undergraduate should be permitted to proceed to the B. A. degree until he has at least attained the standard of efficiency as a member of the office Training Corps or of the Territorial Force. A resolution was passed directing that the suggestions should be communicated to the University of Oxford with the view to the joint co-operation of both Universities.

# INDIAN MARRIAGE LAW.

There is every probability, writes an Indian correspondent to the "Times," that a fresh endeavour will be made in the newly-elected Legislative Council to secure a reform of the present Marriage Law providing a valid form of marriage available for all persons irrespective of caste. The present position is briefly this. There is an Act of the Indian Legislature, Act III of 1872, which provides that civil marriages may be contracted before a registrar, but it imposes the condition that both the parties have to declare that they do not profess either Hinduism, Mahomedanism, Zoroastrianism, Jainism, or Buddhism. This condition was inserted in the Act, which was introduced in response to the demands of the Brahmo Samaj leader, Keshab Chunder Sen, as a concession to the opposition of the orthodox communities of India, especially the Hindus, who feared that the passing of a general law would undermine their time-honoured institutions. Keshab Chunder Sen, and his followers, in those days were satisfied, but a new generation of Brahmos has sprung up, which firmly holds that the Brahmo Samaj is but the purest form of Hinduism, and that it is not right for a member of the Brahmo Samaj to declare that he does not profess Hinduism.

Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu introduced two years ago a Bill in the Viceroy's Legislative Council to amend the Act of 1872 by leaving out the obnoxious declaration. The Bill evoked a measure of support among the enlightened sections of the Hindu community which surprised even its author, but the orthodox majority was hostile, and the Government felt that they could not support it as it stood. It was consequently rejected.

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TREATMENT.—The treatment of piles, eczema, and other skin diseases often calls for much patience and perseverance. First of all, the bowels must be regulated by the use of a gentle laxative, for as long as the bowels are costive a permanent cure is impossible. Patient should diet strictly on plain, wholesome food, and should get as much rest and sleep as possible. The irritation and inflammation of itching skin complaints readily yield to Doan's Ointment, which has a remarkable cooling and healing action on the diseased skin. This Ointment is a good antiseptic; it is perfectly safe to use, and does not dry up or rub off too easily. It has radically cured many cases of eczema of years' standing, and has saved thousands from operations for piles. It is equally successful in psoriasis, herpes, shingles, acne (blackheads), pimples, chilblains, and all itching diseases of the skin.

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## CURRENT INDIAN NEWS.

About one hundred delegates have left Kathiawar for Surat to attend the Audich Brahamin Conference, which is being held there under the presidency of Nathoo Sharma, who is the author of many religious books.

Spring is making its advent observable, says the "Quetta News." The weather continues rather cold, frosts being still the rule every night, and cold winds prevailing during the day. Nevertheless the annual "resurrection" is patiently getting itself accomplished. Buds are forming (although leaves are not yet in evidence) and a few more weeks will witness a great transformation in the appearance of Quetta. Gardening operations are in full swing in confident anticipation of the marvels which Nature will shortly effect through the instrumentality of sun and moisture.

The figures given by Mr. I. E. David, Inspector-General of Police, Ceylon, in his Administration Report, relating to crime, show that the number of convictions obtained is only about half of what he terms true cases. Out of 164 true cases of homicide, the convictions numbered 91, or 55. 4 per cent. and out of 449 true cases of grievous hurt, there were 199 convictions, or 44.3 per cent. The number of true cases and convictions in other offences are hurt with dangerous weapon 627 out of 890; burglary, 137 out of 1,241, only 11 per cent! Theft of cattle and praedial products, 247 out of 885. The figures show a decrease in the number of murders, grievous hurt cases and cases of hurt with dangerous weapons, compared with the figures of 1910 and with the average of previous years. The figures, however, are still very high, Mr. David thinks, and reflect no credit on the population of the Island.

The chief impression one receives from a perusal of the Administration Report of the Principal Civil Medical Officer of Ceylon is, says the "Times of Ceylon," the utter inadequacy of the sanitary supervision of the island. This, in the past, has been entrusted to the Medical Department, whose energies are almost entirely taken up by the administration of the hospitals of the Colony and the estate medical service, to which has recently been added the administration of the opium Ordinance, leaving time for only superficial attention to the general sanitary condition of the island. In other words, the energies of the Department are concentrated on the curative side of sanitation to the exclusion of the preventive side which is the more important. Fortnately, this state of things is shortly to be terminated, and the Colony will have a properly equipped Sanitary Department able to focus its attention on the grave problems connected with the incidence of disease in the Colony and with the necessary time to devote to the study of malaria, enteric, and other preventible diseases, which take such a terrible toll of human life.

One of the latest arrivals at the London Zoo, it is reported, is a specimen of the Indian Fishing Cat, Felis viverrina. The specimen is a full-grown male and is very wild and fierce. At present it remains obstinately in its sleeping-box, and, when the box was turned round by the keeper to the front bars of the cage, the cat spat viciously at him and at the visitors in front. It is of a mousegrey colour with large, dark spots; on the forehead are several stripes, and there is a black stripe on the face. The specimen was presented by Mr. J. S. E. Walker, of Meerpore, Mohkari. It owes its name, "viverrina," to the somewhat narrow, sharp snout, in which it resembles "viverra," the civet; it also differs from most cats in the coarseness and roughness of its fur. It is called the fishing cat from its habit of catching fish from the banks of rivers and ponds, and it is usually found near water and in marshy district. It occurs throughout Bengal up to the foot of the Himalayas, and also in Travancore and Ceylon, extending into Burma, the Malay Peninsula, and China. It is common in the marshy region at the base of the Himalayas. The cat is quite untameable.

An interesting lecture was given before the Indian Research Society in Calcutta when Rai Sarat Chandra Das, Bahadur, C.I.E., gave an outline of the paper "Religious History of Tibet," which he has prepared for the "Congress of Historical Studies to be held in London in April, and at which the Society will be represented by Sir K. G. Gupta. He said:—To the Tibetans, Tibet is known by the name of "Pyo written in their language with three letters Bod, but pronounced differently as above. The word Bod signifies "to call" and hence it is equivalent to the word "Bho," the Sanskrit expression for "to address." In Hindustani, Tibet is called Bho-Ta or Bhot. Hence a Tibetan is called Bho-tia. The Sanskrit name of Tibet is Himavat, and, as such, it is mentioned in the Sanskrit works. In the polite language of Tibet, the Tibetan equivalent of Himavat is "Khawachan," signifying—the land of Snow. The western or the upper part of Tibet called "Toibod," was better known to the early Turks, who had their original home somewhere to the north-west of Yarkand. They gave the name To-bot to Tibet. The Venetian traveller Marco Polo was the first European who travelled to China across the regions of Higher Asia, and noticed the name To-bot. The name Tibet is evidently an English corruption of To bot.

Some discussion has taken place in India on a suggestion put before its employees by the Assam Company under which every one of them would retire at the age of fifty. In Assam this suggestion has caused surprise, first because it is said that few planters are in a position to retire at this age, and secondly because it is thought that the faculties of planters are quite unimpaired at that age, and that they are, as a rule, quite as competent, if not more so, than the younger men. A diametrically opposite view is taken by the "Malay Mail" in discussing the subject, it being thought in the F.M.S. that a planter is too old after fifty, and that, probably, there are few who are not in a position to retire at that age. The latter view will, perhaps, be taken in Ceylon by those who have seen planters make money quickly in the boom and also have seen them lose their health with equal rapidity in opening up land in the Low-Country. Up-country tea will, the "Times of Ceylon" feels certain, take the same view as Assam in the matter, and it ventures to say that, if such a rule as is suggested had been in force in the past, many Ceylon companies would have been considerably the poorer, and so would the industry generally. What is to be hoped is that all companies will establish adequate pension schemes, as some of them are already doing. This would prevent their desiring to get rid of their men at too early an age while it would render the planters themselves less unwilling to make way when the time has arrived.

The Secretary of State has formally sanctioned the staff, and establishments of the accounts offices in Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, and Assam.

## MAIL NOTES.

### FIRING TEST AT AIRCRAFT.

Good results have been obtained in tests at Fischhausen, in Prussia in firing at balloons with ordinary guns and rifles, as opposed to the special "aerial guns." Balloons, moving at a great speed, were readily destoyed by shrapnel. The average range was from 4,000 to 5,000 yards.

### DUTCH SUFFRAGIST'S PROTEST.

The Dutch Bond for Women's Suffrage have addressed an open letter to the Women's Social and Political Union protesting against the outrages committed by the militant suffragists. The letter says: "We feel that these outrages are an offence to our civilisation and are deeply injurious to the cause we both love so ardently. While appreciating your devotion, enthusiasm, and self-sacrifice, we implore you to desist from your deplorable and senseless methods. Stop throwing bombs, injuring letter-boxes and hurting citizens.

### CRANMER'S BIBLE.

An unusually interesting relic of Archbishop Cranmer was sold at Sotheby's rooms in London in mail week. It is his personal copy of Erasmus, a famous Latin and Greek Testament, printed by Froben, at Basle, in 1519. His signature, "Thomas Cantuarien," is on the title-page, and, on twenty-one pages of the volume, are as many as 160 of the Archbishop's marginal annotations. Cranmer has used red ink for his Greek notes and black ink for the Latin notes. It is considered highly probable that this volume was used by the Archbishop in 1540, when he was engaged in preparing his famous edition of the English Bible.

### BANDITS LOVE LETTER.

Carouy, one of the Paris motor-car bandits, who was sentenced to penal servitude for life, and who subsequently poisoned himself in his cell, wrote a long letter to his sweetheart while in his cell at the Conciergerie awaiting the verdict of the jury. The letter, published by the "Matin", is full of tender passages which conflict strangely with the character of the writer as given in the evidence at trial. "Be happy," Carouy said to the young woman, "and, in order to attain the end, seek to live in perfect accord with your ideas. Fight against yourself, for, who are our enemies but ourselves? If I could begin life over again I believe it would be different than it has been, but I shall not be permitted. So much the worse for me!"

### COUNTRY HOUSE FIRE.

Part of the roof of Montreal Hall, Sevenoaks, Kent, the residence of Lord Amherst, was destroyed by fire recently. The flames were discovered by the night watchman about eleven o'clock issuing from the roof of the servants' quarters. Lord and Lady Amherst, who with their family had retired for the night, were quickly aroused, and the servants were also alarmed. A strong south-westerly wind, with snow and rain, prevented the flames from spreading to the main building. The firemen, who arrived by motor-car, cut away a portion of the roof, and quickly got the flames under. Lord Amherst, on mounting the roof after the fire had been subdued, had a narrow escape from injury by falling slates. The fire was caused by the fire in the servants' kitchen igniting a beam.

### "RIOT" IN A CEMETERY.

There was a "riot" at St. Elizabeth's Cemetery at Berlin on the occasion of the funeral of Her and Frau Plunz, who were killed while motoring by a wire cable stretched across the road. Thousands of people "rushed" the police on guard at the gate. Many women and children were trampled under foot. A number of the police had their helmets knocked off, and their sabres torn away from them. In the cemetery the mob ran over the graves, broke down the railings surrounding private burial praces and damaged numerous tombstones and monuments. Most of the rioters were women and the cemetery was afterwards found to be strewn with articles of women's attire.

### SNOWBOUND VISITORS.

Norway has been visited by the severest snowstorm since the opening of the Bergen Railway. On several railway lines, notably that between Burgen and Christiania, traffic has been stopped, the rails in places being buried beneath twenty-five feet of snow. The telegraph and telephone lines are interrupted in many places. At the mountain hotels the guests, including a large number of English, are imprisoned. It is reported that two trains containing many passengers are blocked by snow a long distance from the stations and hotels. The snow is so deep round a hotel at Finse that the guests enter through the windows, on the third floor.

### "DIAMOND QUEEN.

Despatches from Los Angeles (California) give enthusiastic descriptions of the dresses worn by Mrs. Clare Baldwin Stocker, who inherited 15,000,000dol (£3,000,000 from her father "Lucky Baldwin." At the Grand Opera House, says one account, the heiress earned the title of the "Diamond Queen" by appearing "gowned in a 'gorgeous decollete dress decorated with gems valued at 363, 500dol (£72,700.) The gown was made of flashing gold net over golden satin, and was slit up one side to reveal diamond studded stockings. With her diamond buckled shoes and her sparkling diamond crown, Mrs. Stocker seemed to have stepped from a fairy book."

### THE UNWRITTEN LAW.

A dramatic appeal to the "unwritten law" has been made by Professor Oscar Olsen, of the University of Minnesota, New York, who lately shot and killed a laundryman named Clyde Darling. Prossor Olsen placed a pistol against the laundryman's breast as the latter knocked at the back door of the professorial residence with the ostensible object of presenting a bill. Professor Olsen fired twice, and the man fell dead on the threshold. The professor then invited a neighbour to view the body, at which he pointed saying "I've shot that fellow; he's dead." At the police station, Professor Olsen declared: "My defence will be the unwritten law. Darling ruined my home. I do not blame my wife. It was not her fault." He was led to a cell sobbing bitterly.

### £2,500,000 IN GRAFT.

Tabulated figures based on affidavits of the amount of graft collected by the police of New York show a total of over £2,500,000 a year—that is to say, the collection of tribute from public-houses, disorderly houses, and gambling places, the granting of immunity for miscellaneous crimes, and all such favours as permitting the obstruction of the pavement is an industry greater than most corporations in America. It is not represented that other big American cities are not better than the metropolis, with the possible exception of hopeless Chicago, but they are generally counted as just as bad. All this graft, derived from the association of the police with crime for the purpose of pecuniary profit, is considered in New York as directly due to the American system of municipal government, which permits, or has permitted, hungry local politicians to run a town, and to a large extent the public services, for their own advantage.

### WARREN HASTINGS TABLET.

A commemorative tablet to Warren Hastings has been laid in the floor of Westminster Hall, London, by the direction of the First Commissioner of Works. The tablet is a substantial bronze plate, with plain and good lettering, framed by simple lines at the edges. It is nearly in the middle of the hall, next to the tablet to the Earl of Strafford, and bears the following inscription:—

On this spot
WARREN HASTINGS,
stood for his trial
1788-1795.

This step has been taken at the instance of Lord Curzon who, in raising the question in the House of Lords last December, said that such a tablet "would not only commemorate one of the famous episodes in our history, but would also be a tardy reparation to a great and singularly ill-treated man."

### TELEPHONE TO GERMANY.

Further tests of long-distance telephone with Germany were undertaken by the British Post Office authorities recently, and a faint but intelligible conservation was conducted for about five minutes between the offices of a newspaper in Frankfort and the "Daily Mail" Offices in London. A connection has since been established between the "Daily Mail" and Berlin. The experiments prove that telephonic conversation with Germany is practicable, but there are difficulties to be surmounted before a regular public service can be established. The British Post Office does not possess exclusive rights over the sixty-mile telephone cable from St. Margaret's Bay to La Panne on the coast of Belgium. The cable was laid for communication between England and Belgium, the cost being shared. It would be possible, therefore, to speak with Germany only when the cable was clear. The Berlin authorities are anxious to improve and expedite the means of communication, and they have discussed with a British Post Office official the laying of a new submarine cable from England to the German coast. There is some doubt whether this scheme would be practicable, and an alternative suggestion is a shorter cable to the coast of Holland, linking up Dutch as well as German towns.

### £11,000 FORGERY.

What the judge described as "almost insane extravagance and ostentation" brought about the ruin of William H. Heal, aged fifty-three, a former town councillor of Cambridge, sentenced at the Old Bailey London, Heal served in the Sudan campaign with the 20th Hussars as a non-commissoned officer, and had the highest character. He entered the service of a firm of brewers at £250 a year, and took a prominent part in the public life of Cambridge. He pleaded guilty to forgery, a sum of £11,000 being involved. Two Cambridge aldermen said Heal was noted for his charitable spirit, and they attributed his crime to his excessive love of popularity. A huge silver cup which Heal presented for competition in a cycle race was exhibited in court. The judge observed that it was a much bigger cup than any ordinary person would give. "This is a sad case, and a bad case," said his lordship. "I have hesitated very much as to whether it should be a sentence of three years' penal servitude or two years' hard labour. I think it is my duty to inflict on you punishment of three years' penal servitude. I am very sorry for you, but there is nothing else to be done.

### A GOLF PROBLEM.

A demonstration on a specially-constructed weight-recording machine was given by James Sherlock at the West-end School of Golf, London, with a view to deciding the point of issue between Mr. P. A. Vaile and Braid, Taylor, and Vardon as to whether the left or the right foot carries the greater weight at the top of a properly-executed golf swing. The apparatus consists of two weighing machines constructed to weigh up to 15 stone in pounds. These are placed at a distance of 8 inches from each other, and the golfer takes his stand with a foot resting on each machine. Attached to the apparatus is a contrivance which registers any swaying movement of the body or hips. At the beginning of his swing Sherlock's left foot registered 6st. and his right 5st.; at the top of his swing his feet registered the same weights, and at the finish of his swing his left foot registered approximately 9st. and his right foot approximately 1st. Sherlock then arranged his stance so that at the beginning of his swing his weight was equally distributed between his feet, but at the top of his swing his left foot registered the greater weight, and it was shown that he could not transfer this weigh to his right foot without swaying his body It is proposed to invite Braid. Taylor and Vardon to demonstrate their theory on the machine. Mr. Vaile's contention is that, at the top of the swing, the bulk of the weight is on the left foot; the opposite opinion is expressed by the three professionals named. All the parties to the discussion agree that the weight should be evenly distributed between the two legs when the ball is being addressed, and an interesting feature of the demonstration was that Sherlock, in his natural stance for the address, had more weight on his left leg than on his right, and that his demonstration with the weight evenly distributed between the two legs at the beginning of the stroke was given at the suggestion of a spectator.

## ONE-ARM THROWING.

### IMPORTANT CHANGE AT OLYMPIC GAMES.

A decision of importance to English and American athletes has been taken by the German-Olympic Games authorities.

They have decided, subject to the approval of the International Olympic Committee, to eliminate from the programme of the Berlin Olympiad in 1916 the double-handed method of shot-putting, discus-throwing, and javelin-throwing. The change is calculated to lower the chances of the Swedes and Finns, who scored many points at Stockholm under the double-handed system.

The decision of the German committee appears to be based on the advice of German physicians, who say that the Scandinavian system of "symmetrical development" of the entire body is unsound, and that athletes should devote themselves to excelling in the case of throwing with one arm only. The German committee has also decided to eliminate the standing jump, and include in the Berlin programme only the running jump, both for height and length.

## NATIONAL REVIVAL IN FRANCE.

### M. POINCARE'S PRESIDENCY.

The circumstances attending the election of M. Poincare and of his assumption of office, writes the Paris correspondent of the "Times", have rendered these events even more of a landmark in the political history of the Third Republic than the dramatic downfall of the Caillaux Ministry in January, 1912, and the present President's accession to power as Prime Minister. It is something new that a President of the Republic, in taking up office, should be able to stand forth as his own master, that he should upset the more irksome rules of the Protocal, that he should be able to retain for himself all the personal and public advantages which are involved in the maintenance of his social and intellectual private friendships. It is a novelty, yet more striking, that, without the traditional "black charger" or aught else of outward show to recommend him to the crowd, he should make a triumphal progress to the heart of the City, the Hotel de Ville, and attend three great public balls in one evening, as if he were a Royal personage. In Germany the rigid canon of the "Vorschrit", in England the fear of transgressing the laws of social and political tact, often prevent formally arranged public demonstrations in honour of those who are in high place. In France there was, under the Third Republic, a kind of "Radical" Reign of Terror which prevented the President from moving at all freely among the citizens of the capital, and the thing that he was supposed to eschew most carefully was any appearance of seeking personal popularity. Successive French Governments have had to walk delicately between the abyss of anarchy and the abyss of Bonapartism in all its varied forms. The selection of safe Radical Republicans without strong personal opinions as candidates for the Presidency and still more the production of comparative outsiders as candidates at the last moment bore witness to a desire which had become traditional that the Supreme Magistracy of the Republic should be a more or less colourless office, and that, as far as possible no personal inspiration or initiative should ever be detected as proceeding from it.

### THE PRESIDENT'S PERSONALITY.

It is, perhaps, too early to say whether M. Poincare is going to change all that. Before he became Prime Minister on January 14, 1912, he could not exactly be described as a popular figure. If you had entered a shop in the Rue de Rivoli, and, in conversation with the shop-keeper, asked who he thought would be the next President of the Republic, he would probably have told you that he had absolutely no idea. Or, if he had mentioned any name, it is most unlikely that it would have been that of Raymond Poincare. Even in the Chamber of Deputies, M. Poincare would not generally have been "spotted" as a likely candidate. In the Senate, where he was better known, there might have been a number of prophets who would have pronounced in his favour. But the Senate, it must be remembered, is now a strongly Radical body, and is indeed described by its critics as a kind of "land of the leal" for politically defunct Radical leaders. Radicalism, in the French sense of the word, is not the prevailing tone in M. Poincare's political colour. He is, indeed, what might be called a Secularist; he voted for the separation of the Church and State; and he has been a partison of "l'ecole lailque," although with the reserve, which many Radicals share, that there shall be neither secular persecution nor secular proselytism. But there are two things in his training and in his attitude which distinguish him from the typical French Radical of the better sort. He is a man of letters, an Academician, and he has been in his day a zealous officer of the Army Reserve. He is accustomed to look at politics in the cold light of reason; he speaks with the precision of a Chancery lawyer, and without declamation; and he is a believer in authority and in military discipline.

It is said that M. Poincare is capable of acting upon impulse, and also that he is, perhaps, over sensitive. It was thought by many well-informed French politicians that his conduct of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs was not altogether free from a desire that he or France should everywhere be "in it." These critics were inclined to bring the same charge against him which Bismarck in exile used to hurl against what was then the "new regime" in Germany:—"Die wollen uberall dabei sein." The wider public knew nothing of all that. M. Poincare had a "good Press."

Alsace-Lorraine is now often in men's mouths, and there is a play running at Mme. Rejane's theatre, with herself in the leading part, which deals with nothing else. It is certain that one of the elements of M. Poincare's popularity is the fact that he is a Lorrainer—from the French side of the present frontier—and at the Paris Hotel de Ville he has been twice greeted with the stirring strains of the Marche de Sambre-et-Meuse.

## DR. WILSON'S CABINET.

### MR. BRYAN AS SECRETARY OF STATE.

The change in the high places of Government was completed on March 5 when the Senate confirmed Dr. Wilson's Cabinet. In regard to filling the minor offices, the President announced this morning that he would see no place-hunters. For the political world the announcement is without precedent. The former President wasted months in sifting petty applications. Dr. Wilson, according to his statement, means to occupy himself from the first with serious work. The public hail the announcement with approval. It is regarded as a fitting rider to the inaugural address, the statesmanlike soberness of which is applauded by the Press.

The Cabinet has been favourably received. It is felt to be a Ministry of all the talents of the Democratic Party. It contains five members from the North, and five from the South. It pleases politicians and pleases those who think that the Administration should be formed without regard to politics. The Radicals are contented and the business world ought to be somewhat reassured.

With the exception of the Paris Embassy, Dr. Wilson is understood not yet to have made up his mind about the diplomatic appointments. The Ambassadorship in Paris has been offered to Mr. McCombs, the manager of the Wilson campaign. He is a Princeton man and a lawyer.

The following is a complete list of President Wilson's Cabinet:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mr. W. J. Bryan | ... | Secretary of State. |
| Mr. W. G. Macadoo | ... | Treasury. |
| Mr. S. Burleson | ... | Postmaster-General |
| Mr. JosephusDaniels | ... | Navy. |
| Mr. J.C. McReynolds | ... | Attorney-General. |
| Mr. L. M. Garrison | ... | War. |
| Mr. W. C. Redfield | ... | Commerce. |
| Mr. F. K. Lane | ... | Interior. |
| Mr. F. Houston | ... | Agriculture. |
| Mr. W. B. Wilson. | ... | Labour. |

## THE LADIES' CORNER.

VIVID FROCKS.

On the palettes of the dress-designers a multitude of bright colours have been splashed. It is a question which will predominate when the usual sifting process has been accomplished—whether blue will win, or yellow's triumph of last year continue this season. A march of mannequins, writes a correspondent, in the sanctum of a great dressmaker, revealed a medley of colours. One coat and skirt was of a very brilliant magenta shade, tempered by a black Russian blouse. A very pretty girl arrived in a radiant toilette as blue as a forget-me-not, arm in arm with an older woman in a gown of that mysteriously dark brown shade known as tete de negro. There were many manifestations of the appreciation shown already for mastic parchment beige and the kindred shades scarcely a tone removed from white, and it was proved that a very dark marine blue is to be worn and that cerise will be of a most appealing beauty. Some of the new greens recall the æsthetic craze of thirty or forty years ago, particularly the muddy shade known as isis and the sober olive, but there are very vivid rivals with the tang of aniline crudity in their violent quality of tint.

NEW FORM OF DIABOLO.

The favourite summer game this year in France will, it is said, be a variation of diabolo, under the name of "Roultango." In the new game the bobbin with rubber rims will be replaced by a pretty reel with a large cloth flower at either end. As in diabolo, this will be thrown from player to player by means of a pair of sticks farnished with elastic. Roultango, it is prophesied, will be the fashion at the seaside resorts this summer and autumn, and the shops are laying in large stocks of the new game.

UNINVITED GUESTS.

London hostesses have been discussing the case of the uninvited guest at Lady Jessel's ball, and it is thought time that they took steps to prevent what is an only too frequent occurrence. The man at Lady Jessel's arrived fairly early in the evening. He was wearing a black tail coat, brown trousers, and a dark tie, and it was generally thought that he had something to do with the band. He once walked through the rooms, down into the hall and back again. When the host addressed him he replied that he was attached to the band. At the conclusion of the dance then in progress, Mr. Casano, the bandmaster, was applied to and said he knew nothing about the man, who was then escorted by two of the waiters out of the house. Something, it is felt, will have to be done to put a stop to this sort of thing, and it is suggested that when hostesses send out invitations for dances they shall either request their guests to bring their invitation cards with them, or enclose a small card about the size of an ordinary visiting card with some distinctive mark upon it that can be at once recognised by the servants when admitting the guests. Nowadays it frequently happens that a number of friends of the hostess give dinner parties and bring their guests on with them, and they are not always personally known to the dance hostess, with the result that a stranger may pass in unnoticed. There is nothing to prevent an undesirable from entering a house, taking notes of the rooms and the contents, and even making his way to the bedrooms, where jewellery and other articles of value may be lying about.

ATTRACTION OF AN AWNING.

Lady Bland-Sutton, wife of the famous surgeon, and a prominent London hostess, said yesterday:—There seem to be in London at the present time young men who, on seeing an awning outside a strange house and the signs of pleasant entertainment within, just nod confidentially to the footman, enter and trust to luck that no one will discover that they are perfect strangers. It is easy for a well-dressed man to gain admission. This method is often employed by young men who hope to edge their way into fashionable circles. "In one case a certain lady who was paying a call on a hostess after a ball happened to remark what a charming young man Mr.—was whom she met at the dance, and who had called a day or two, afterwards. "But I do not know Mr.—said the hostess. She inquired of her husband, who also had no knowledge of the person in question. It was then discovered that the man was one of the band of uninvited guests. It is all very perplexing. Those who entertain, although they suspect that there is a stranger present, dare not say anything. There is always the horrible thought that the stranger may, after all, be a friend of a guest."

## MISS MARIE CORELLI'S CASE.

A case in which Miss Marie Corelli is plaintiff was discussed in Mr. Justice Sargant's Court on Mar. 7. The defendant is George Gray, well known on the English variety stage in connection with his sketch "The Fighting Parson."

Mr. Gray is producing a sketch entitled "The People's King." This, Miss Corelli says, infringes the copyright of her novel, "Temporal Power." She is seeking to restrain the performance.

Mr. Romer, K. C., appearing for Miss Corelli, said a statement of claim had to be presented before the issue could come to trial, and this could not be prepared in less than a fortnight. A list of similarities had to be supplied to the other side.

Mr. Grant, K.C., for Mr. Gray, said his client claimed to have written his sketch in the nineties, before Miss Corelli published her book (in 1902).

Miss Corelli had written to the largest firm of music-hall agents with the result that Mr. Gray could not make engagements.

People at whose halls the sketch was being performed were threatening to break their contracts, as they were being threatened with actions for infringement of copyright. The trial should therefore, take place as soon as possible.

Referring to counsel's request for time to prepare the statement of claim, the judge, who took his seat for the first time this week, said that he still has some sympathy with those who drew up pleadings.

It was arranged that the trial shall take place early next term.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere."

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In a velvet-lined box with spare spring and glass.

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## BRIEF AND PITHY.

COW AS WRECKER.

The inhabitants of the Scilly Islands in the old days looked upon the occurrence of a wreck as a blessing of Providence, and stories are extant about thanks being offered up for a wreck in various parts of the country.

Some of the stories told as by the Islanders themselves (says "Country Life") show that there was an almost diabolical cleverness in the way in which the storm-tossed mariner was lured to distruction. For example, it was common to burn false lights, that were calculated to bring the ships on the rocks instead of warning them away; and worse even than this was done.

There was at one time a gang of wreckers who, when a storm was brewing, fastened a bright light to the horns of a cow and sent her to graze along the cliffs, to the bewilderment and deception of the sailors. Needles to say, this spirit has entirely changed now.

T. M. T, W. E. T. K. O. H. SMITH.

There was for a long time a curiosity in nomenclature on the Australian pension list. His name was "Through-much-tribulation-we-enter-the-Kingdom-of-Heaven-Smith." The officials of the Pension Department (says the "Daily Chronicle") very pardonably abbreviated him into "Tribby Smith."

DRUNKENNESS.

The following definition of being drunk has been given by a labourer in a Melbourne police-court (writes the "Daily Mail" Sydney correspondent):—

"I go on drinking till I thing I'm drunk. Then I drink more, till I believe I am sober. Then I am sure that I am drunk."

TOWER OF BABEL.

There will be offered for sale at Tokenhouse Yard to-morrow the Jezreel Temple, on the top of Chatham Hill.

It was erected by "The New and Latter House of Israel," a community founded by John White, formerly a Royal Marine at Chatham. He assumed the name of John Jershom Jezreel, and claimed for the sect immunity from death. About thirty years ago, the "Temple" was started to house the 144,000 spoken of in Revelations, 12,000 each of the twelve tribes of Israel.

"LESS MISERABLE."

Outside the picture-house a man with strong lungs was shouting: "This way. 'Less Miserable' all this week!" It really sounded more cheerful, perhaps, than the actual French title of the piece warranted, the "Manchester Guardian" remarks.

MID-LENT MEMORY.

The Mi-Careme fete recalls to the minds of old Parisians (says the "Morning Advertiser") an English nobleman who led a strange career in Paris. His house was situated at the corner of the boulevard and the Rue Tatbout, and was recently demolished.

An eccentric man and given to hoaxing, this nobleman, whom the Parisians of that day nicknamed "Milord Arsouille," was fond of adventures, some of which were of a risky character, and occasionally had disagreeable consequences.

On the day of Mi-Careme, his carriage and livery were to be seen in the streets. One of his servants who closely resembled him was charged to show himself to the crowd. The bogus nobleman distributed gibes along the route of the procession, and accompanied these with money flung among the crowd.

The real lord, concealed in a cab, followed his own carriage through the streets, and enjoyed the fun of seeing himself shamed in the person of his double.

GROUNDS.

The R. S. P. C. A. hold essay-writing competitions once a year to encourage kindness to animals among children. This year (says the "Manchester Guardian") the first question on the examination paper was—"On what grounds are the following to be discouraged—(1) Performing animals? A little girl at a school near Manchester gave the folloming answer:—

The grounds on which performing animals ought not to perform are hard and stony grounds and unlevel grounds ..... Some owners of performing animals treat the animals cruelly by taking them on grounds with broken glass, bottles, stones, etc.

REVISED VERSION.

The erring compositor is a joy for ever. According to a provincial daily (the "Musical Times" points out) a tenor soloist opened this evening's work in "Elijah,, this:—

Ye people ! mend your hearts.

Mend your hearts, and not your garments.

WORRY BOOK.

Have you ever come across a "worry book"? asks the "Book Monthly.". Perhaps not; for, indeed, one does not remember seeing a volume of the sort here. It exists, however, in America, where there are all kinds of fancy books, and it might reward somebody to bring it out in London. Anyhow, there seems to be a good deal behind the plea that it is worth while getting a "worry book." You put down all your worries, say for a week, and then, at the end of the week, you look back upon them and try to discover how many amounted to anything. You will be repaid for the outlay on the book if you come to the conclusion to worry less.

MOTHER'S EAR FOR MUSIC.

"What is that tune your daughter is playing?" "Which daughter?" asked Mrs. Cumrox. "If it is the older, it's Liszt's Hungarian Rhapsody; and, if it's the younger girl, it's Exercise Twenty-seven."—"Washington"

## BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

| | For week ending 7th Mar. 1913. | Total from 1st April 1912 to 7th Mar 1913. | For week ending 7th Mar 1912. | Total from 1st April 1911 to 7th Mar. 1912. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vessels piloted into harbour. | 35 | 1,202 | 23 | 1,148 |
| Vessels piloted out of harbour. | 24 | 1,194 | 29 | 1,162 |
| Vessels transported ..... ..... | 23 | 885 | 14 | 765 |
| Vessels attended to ..... ..... | 3 | 89 | 1 | 70 |
| Vessels warped... | 1 | 67 | 3 | 64 |

## MEN AND MATTERS.

The office of Keeper of the Crown Jewels, which Sir Arthur Wynne vacated recently on reaching the age limit, was formerly one of great dignity, and in the time of the Tudors the "Master of the Jewel-House" took rank as the first knight bachelor of England. The appointment is conferred by the King's letters patent, and among the many distinguished holders of the office was Cromwell, afterwards Earl of Essex. Although the position is naturally a very responsible one it is not likely to prove so onerous as in former days, when it was by no means an unusual thing for the Royal regalia to be pawned to provide for the exigencies of the monarch. This was done by Henry III., Edward III., Henry V., and Henry VI. while Richard II. offered them to the Corporation of London as a guarantee for a loan. During the Civil War they were sold and destroyed, and on the accession of Charles II. new regalia were made, for which the King's goldsmith, Sir Robert Vyner, was paid £21,978 9s. 1d. The incident of Colonel Blood's attempted theft of the regalia in the time of Charles II. was another memorable episode in the history of the Jewels.

Mr. Taft has been accusing himself of various failings, declaring that his besetting sins are "laziness, procrastination, and love of society." This humorous self indictment reminds us that it is not very often that eminent public men have been so frank. Chatham, however, once gave voice to a remarkable estimate of his own failings as a Minister. He confessed to Lord Shelburne that he did not dare to take part in debate when he had an important State secret on his mind. "I must sit still," he said on one occasion, "for when once I am up everything that is in my mind comes out." Henry Fox, too, at a crisis in his career, described in one sentence the fatal defect in his character. "Though I see how fatally things are going, I don't know how to mend them, and I am not unreasonable enough to wish for what I could not conduct." Compare this with Pitt's, "I know that I can save my country and history's different verdict on the two men is explained.

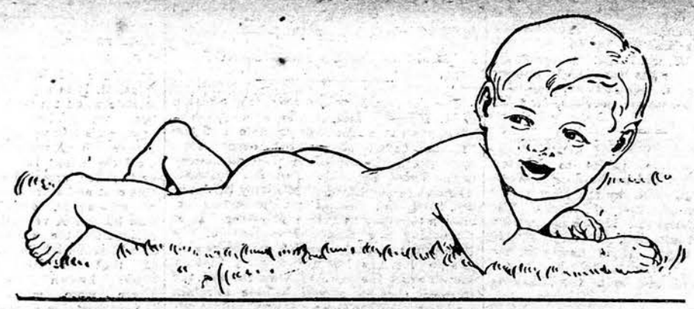
There are five other noblemen still living who have filled post of Lord-Lieutenant—namely, Lords Londonderry, Zealang, Crewe, Cadogan, and Dudley—while there are no fewer than eleven statesmen still living, including Mr. Birrell, who have occupied the position of Irish Secretary. These are Lord St. Aldwyn (who as Sir M. Hicks-Beach held the post twice), Sir George Trevelyan, Sir William Hart-Dyke, Lord Morley, Mr. Balfour, Lord Allerton Mr. W. L. Jackson), Mr. Gerald Balfour, Mr. Gerald Balfour, Mr. George Wyndham, Mr. Warker Long and Mr. James Bryce.

With regard to the Lords-Lieutenant of Ireland who have held that office more than once the fact is reminiscent of the extraordinary record of Lord Wellesley. He was actually Lord-Lieutenant under six different Prime Ministers, Lord Liverpool, Canning, Goderich, Wellington Grey, and Melbourne representing almost every shade of political opinion, Wellington and Grey especially being at opposite poles. However, Wellesly got along pretty comfortably with all of them except one, the exception, curiously enough, being his own brother, Wellington Townshend was Lord-Lieutenant under Chatham, Grafton, and North; and the Duke of Richmond also served under three Administrations, those of Portland, Perceval, and Liverpool.

In giving sittings to Mr. John Lavery for a portrait group to hang in the National Gallery, the King and Queen have once more shown a preference for British artists which has not always been displayed by their predecessors. Among those to whom their Majesties have given sittings since their accession are Sir Luke Fildes, R. A., Mr. Arthur S. Cope, R. A., Mr. William Llewellyn, A. R. A., and Mr. Christopher Williams. The last-named had sittings from both the King and Queen for the picture which he did of the Investiture of the Prince of Wales at Carnarvon. All the three kingdoms can claim some part in Mr. Lavery, for he was born at Belfast and studied art in London and Glasgow, as well as in Paris. Mr. Lavery is probably the best-known of British artists abroad, for he is a member of societies in Berlin, Munich, Vienna, Paris, and Madrid, and has pictures in those cities as well as in Brussels, Mannheim, Venice Santiago, Buenos Aires, Toronto, and Philadelphia. Most painters of Royal groups are assured of a dignified home for their pictures when accepted, but there have been exceptions.

The picture represented the scene in the Chapel Royal at St James's and was to be a surprise gift to the Queen. Apparently the surprise was not a pleasant one, for, when Queen Charlotte saw it, she is reported to have said that if the picture came into Windsor Castle she would leave it. Accordingly the King sent for the artist gave him 3,000gs and told him that he could not take the picture. It went through many vicissitudes, was raffled and passed into the possession of the Tussauds. Perhaps the most famous of Royal portrait groups is that which Holbein painted of Henry VIII, his son and his two daughters Four Sovereigns of England in one picture. It is remarkable that though Katherine Parr was his Queen when the picture was pointed she allowed a portrait of Jane Seymour taken probably from a death mask to be painted in beside King Henry.

Private Court Balls such at that which was recently given Buckingham Palace are not common nowadays, but they were much favoured by George III. and his consort, who lived a simple life and were not fond of State occasions. To these dances sometimes only a dozen couples were invited, and the King would "stand up and dance for three hours at a time to one tune." Perhaps Society as it was then would have cared little for such simple pleasures, and even those who were invited were apt to grumble because supper was never provided. But these little family dances formed a pleasant contrast to the mere pretentious affairs at which the King thought it necessary to remember that he was also a politician. In the reign of George IV. a dance at Court was a much more formidable affair. The King would sit on a sofa while the company filed before him. The late Lord Charles Russell could recollect one such occasion just after he had joined the Blues. He was not familiar with the details of the uniform, and omitted to put on his aiguilette. As he approached the sofa he heard a very high voice exclaim. "Who is this d——d fellow?" Retreat was impossible, and he approached the King to receive the greeting, "Good evening, sir. I sppose you are the regimental doctor?" With William IV. we return to more homely ways, and there is a story of him in the evening of his days giving a dinner and dance on New Year's Day and himself dancing a country dance with Admiral Lord Amelius Beauclerc.

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### Professor Bergell's Remarkable Announcement.

At last, after years of research, the problem of infant feeding has been finally solved. Great interest has been caused by the announcement of this discovery by the well-known scientist, Professor Bergell, of the University of Berlin. The leading Medical Journals have reported upon it in the highest terms of praise. In the English *Lancet*, for instance, it is hailed as "superseding all other devices for making milk suitable for infants," and as "*indispensable* to guarantee the success of artificial feeding." Again, *The Indian Medical Gazette* (Calcutta) says: "It comes to make that difficult subject, infant feeding, a thing of easy management." Physicians to various children's hospitals are equally enthusiastic. One of them writes in *The Midwives' Record*: "The results of extensive trials prove beyond all question that in Albulactin the physician now has an accurate and scientific means of making cow's milk *almost an exact copy of human milk.*" From all over the world enthusiastic letters are pouring in every day from doctors, nurses and parents who are astonished at the wonderful results which this discovery has produced. In fact, a great revolution in infant feeding has already commenced.

The remarkable substance which Professor Bergell has introduced is called Albulactin. It is aptly described as "the vital part of human milk." A little of this substance mixed with diluted animal milk—such as cow's milk, buffalo's milk, or goat's milk—makes a fluid *practically the same as healthy mother's milk.* Experience has proved beyond all question that babies thrive as well on this mixture as when they are fed at the breast.

Albulactin is quite different from any of the "baby foods" upon which people have had to rely up till now. It is the real food element of human milk itself. Added to animal milk it agrees at once, even with weak, sickly babies who reject everything else. It is digested with the same ease and in the same time as human milk. It is also just as nourishing as human milk.

### A "MIRACULOUS" CASE FROM BURMA.

It is in cases of weak, ailing babies that Albulactin's worth is most vividly shown. Here is an instance, typical of many others. Dr. L. De S——, Bassein, Burma, writes: "The child was a bag of bones when it was brought to me, and almost in a dying condition. I gave up all hope of its recovery.

## Enthusiastic Reception from Doctors.

### PROPRIETORS' INVITATION TO MOTHERS.

"The mother, of course, came to me as a last resource. She fully expected the child would not live, as she had lost three before. I told her to go home directly and buy some pure milk, and use the Albulactin as I directed. She came next morning and told me that the child had a good night's rest, and the diarrhœa had stopped. She brought the child again to me yesterday, *and there was a miraculous change;* it looked brighter, and in a very much better condition. The mother says it is wonderful; the child is getting on, but she did not bring it, as it was sleeping. I wish I had taken a snapshot of the baby. I did not think of it, as I had no hope of its recovery. I am glad to see and know that there has at last been found something to bring infants up upon, as it was a difficult question all these years, and there has been a great infantile mortality. *Albulactin will be a great boon to the world.*"

The reason for all this is very easy to understand. Mother's milk—Nature's ideal food for baby—contains a great deal of milk-albumin; that is why it is so much better for baby than animal milk, which contains only a very little of this substance. Further, when we dilute animal milk to suit baby's digestion, there is hardly any milk-albumin left. Therefore, a baby fed on cow's milk, buffalo's milk, goat's milk, or any animal milk, is really being starved of its vital food, milk-albumin.

What has all this got to do with Albulactin? Everything, for Albulactin *is* milk-albumin, and nothing else. It is simply the soluble form of this vital food element. With Albulactin, therefore, baby will no longer be starved of his vital food. He can have just as much of it as breast-fed babies have, because the right proportion can now be given him by means of Albulactin, which thus makes his food the same as mother's milk.

### WRITE TO-DAY FOR A FREE BOOK.

We have explained this matter at some length, because there must be among our readers many mothers who have to feed their children by hand, and who would find Albulactin invaluable. They should write, mentioning this paper, to the proprietors, Messrs. A. Wulfing & Co. (of London), Box 226, G.P.O., Bombay, who will send a Free Copy of a valuable handbook, entitled "King Baby." This work gives a most clear and interesting account of Albulactin. It also contains complete and up-to-date information as to the general care of infants.

Albulactin can already be obtained of all Chemists and Bazaars throughout this country.

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Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

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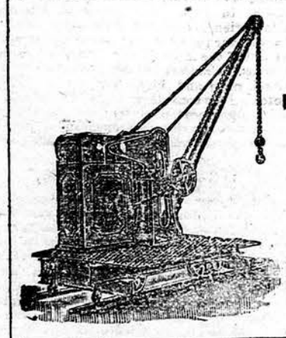

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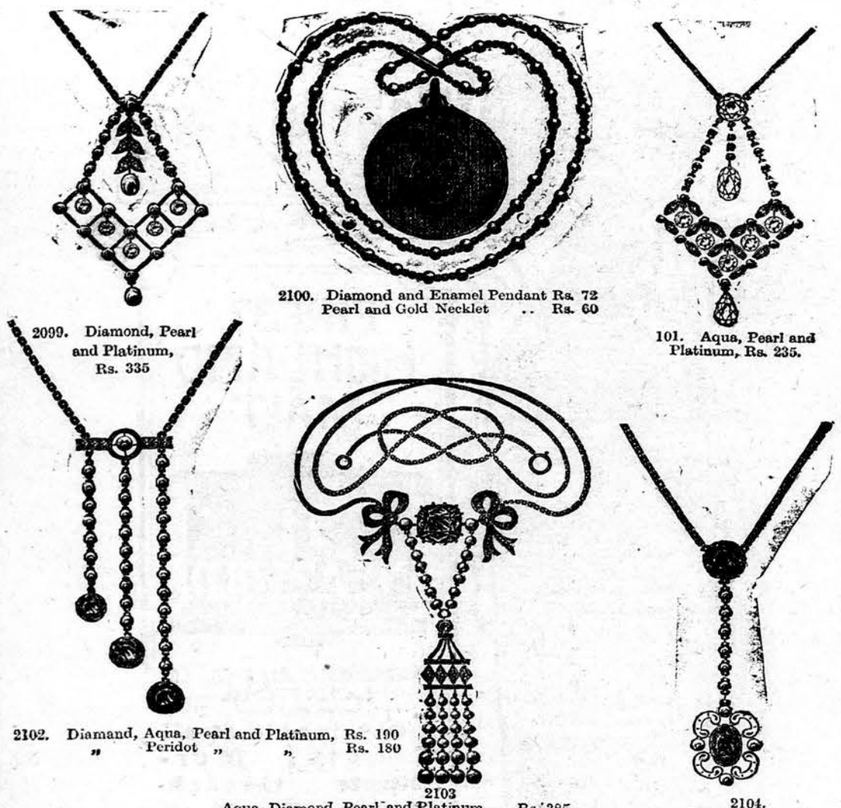

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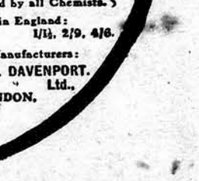


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